To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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TOJO ASSURES NATION OUR FUTURE PREGNANT WITH BRIGHTEST HOPES

Speaks on Occasion of 2nd Anniversary of War Of Greater East Asia

RAPS ENEMY'S AIMS

Cairo Declaration on Nippon Is Ridiculed by the Prime Minister

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared on Wednesday night, that all aspects of the Greater East Asian situation have undergone a complete change from that prevailing before the War of Greater East Asia and that "our future is pregnant with the brightest of hopes and promises."

This unassailable position of Greater East Asia was pointed out by the Prime Minister in his radio speech at 7:20 p.m. addressed to the nation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister described as a "silly and childish propaganda effort born of a necessity to cover up their present series of failures" the boasts of the leaders of the United States and Britain out of the recent Cairo conference of relegating Japan to the status of a third-class nation.

Raps Enemy

The Prime Minister went on to say that "even in such a dream, they say not a word about the vast territories spread over the entire world which they had plundered in years past, nor about the emancipation of the peoples who are at present in the agony of misery and distress under their bondage."

Declaring that what the enemy leaders really seek to do with the peoples of East Asia is their "permanent enslavement," Prime Minister General Tojo said they are now resorting to "transparent and petty machinations" to "cajole the Chungking regime which is treading the path of ultimate downfall in order to make it continue its futile resistance against Japan."

The Prime Minister said it is their real intention to perpetuate the estrangement between the various nations and peoples of East Asia and "reduce them again to the status of Anglo-American colonies and thereby realize their age-long ambition of dominating this area for the sole benefit of the United States and Britain."

Declaring that the sinister ambitions of the United States and Britain are completely incompatible with the lofty spirit shared commonly by the peoples of Greater East Asia for their common prosperity, the Prime Minister said, "However intensive the enemies' counter-offensives may be we need not mind at all. We will answer them by annihilating them."

The Prime Minister reiterated that it is the intention of the entire Japanese nation to prosecute the war successfully and to complete the construction of Greater East Asia in firm cooperation with its one billion people.

Text of Speech

The text of the Prime Minister's address follows:

Two years have elapsed since the grant of the Imperial Rescript declaring war. It was on this day, December 8, two years ago that we, the one hundred million people of Japan, pledged to serve as the shield of our Sovereign.

Since the very outset of the war, the Imperial Forces have carried on war operations with skillful strategy and valiant fighting under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, and recently in particular they have achieved an uninterrupted series of major victories of unparalleled character by taking advantage of the large-scale enemy counter-offensives, and thus are advancing vigorously forward toward ultimate victory. For the gallant fighting of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, I wish to take this opportunity to express, together with you, our heartfelt gratitude and, at the same time, to tender humbly our sincere respects to those who have loyally and heroically given their lives in the battlefield. I wish also to pay to you, my countrymen, my deep respects for your extraordinary efforts in fighting through this war.

Two years ago today, Japan had no alternative but to rise resolutely in arms in defense of her very existence which was menaced by a dangerous situation created by the economic and military pressure of the United States and Britain. Once our forces of righteousness and justice began to advance, the aggressive influences of the United States and Britain were, with lighting speed, swept out of the entire region of East Asia and th awakening and enthusiasm of the peoples of Greater East Asia have spread like a surging tide over the length and breadth of Greater East Asia. Maintaining among themselves a relationship of true brotherhood and profound mutual trust and harmony and by weaving ever closer their bonds of cooperation and converting from day to day their abundant resources into fighting power, the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia are now marching vigorously together toward the attainment of their common purpose of constructing Greater East Asia based on justice and of sharing the joy of common prosperity of all nations. The strong common determination of the billion people of Greater East Asia has been further strengthened and inspired by the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Compared with the situation prevailing before the war, all aspects of the Greater East Asian situation have since undergone a complete change and our future is pregnant with the brightest of hopes and promises.

On the other hand, our allied nations in Europe are becoming stronger in their will to fight and continuing their valiant fight surmounting all kinds of difficulties. Our cooperation with these allies is daily becoming closer and our allied nations both in the East and the West are, in conjunction with each other, dealing crushing blows on the sinister designs of the United States and Britain and with steadfast strides are advancing toward the object of contructing a new world order.

Viewing the situation in the enemy camp, we note that the leaders of the United States and Britain, while professing a stand for righteousness and humanity, benevolence and mercy, are committing acts which are the exact reverse of what they profess. Such outrageous conduct as the repeated wanton attacks upon our hospital ships is most certainly inexcusable. In their pursuit of self-centered prosperity they utterly ignore the sacrifices of other nations and peoples. Toward the peoples of East Asia especially they claim to stand for the Open Door and Equal Opportunity, but in their own territories they close their doors to the East Asian peoples and accord unequal treatment. What they seek to do with the peoples of East Asia is, after all, the permanent enslavement of these peoples.

His Childish Propaganda

At the recent Cairo Conference these enemy war leaders self-conceitedly discussed the disposition of East Asia and they have been boastfully and loudly talking about relegating Japan to the status of a third-class nation. What can this be but a silly and childish propaganda effort born of a necessity to cover up their present series of failures, becoming weary, as they are, of war, and uneasy and impatient about the future. This attitude of theirs is indeed a most laughable matter.

Even in such a dream, they say not a word about the vast territories spread over the entire world which they had plundered in years past, nor about the emancipation of the peoples who are at present in the agony of misery and distress under their bondage. In truth what they seek is not justice nor righteousness nor humanity, but a prosperity of their own realized regardless by what means and the continuation of their illimitable exploitation according to their old pattern. They are now resorting to transparent and petty machinations to cajole the Chungking regime which is treading the path of ultimate downfall in order to make it continue its futile resistance against Japan. It is their real intention to perpetuate the estrangement between the various nations and peoples of East Asia and reduce them again to the status of Anglo-American colonies and thereby realize their age-long ambition of dominating this area for the sole benefit of the United States and Britain. The Cairo Conference has, if nothing else, clearly exposed these American-British ambitions and has openly admitted wherein their ultimate war aims lie. The enemy war leaders have precisely manifested to the world the sinister ambitions of the United States and Britain which is completely incompatible with the lofty spirit shared commonly by the peoples of Greater East Asia which looks forward to the promotion of cordial relations among all nations, the abolition of racial discrimination, the universal enhancement of civilization and culture, the opening of resources for the benefit of all and the contribution thereby to the progress of the world.

It is believed to be inevitable that the people of the United States and Britain, being toyed with as they are by arrogant and tyrannical leaders and burdened with increasing tribulations of war, will come to entertain doubt as to the war aims of their countries. However, it is expected as a matter of course that the Anglo-American leaders who are making frantic exertions to realize their sinister designs will, in their irritation and restlessness, increasingly deceive their people and repeat their desperate and stubborn counter-offensives. We, on our part, are always prepared, as we have always been, for the war to become more protracted and intensified.

At this juncture, the course for us to take against our unjust enemies is as clear as day. As long as they attempt to carry out their ambition by brute force, so will we employ our power and our might to crush it. In so doing we have but to renew the determination with which we rose in arms two years ago today to defend our existence after having taxed our perservance and patience to the limit and, with firm faith in our ultimate victory, to strengthen the solidification of Greater East Asia, and thus march on to crush the United States and Britain. However intensive the enemies' counter-offensives may be we need not mind at all. We will answer them by annihilating them. We will go even further and deal them harder and yet harder blows until they submit.

All Nation Must Fight

Victory in war cannot be won with folded arms. It can be won only when our one hundred million people, whether they may be within or without the country, will thoroughly demonstrate their fervent spirit of service by offering their all in their respective occupations and their daily life. Our simple but burning spirit of loyalty, our relentless fighting spirit and our vigorous will power to defeat the enemy constitute the foundations of victory.

The key to victory is in our hands. Through the solid unity of our one hundred million people and our self-sacrificing efforts shall we surely be crowned with the glory of final triumph.

Fellow countrymen, the officers and men of our Imperial Forces are of late again crushing our enemies wherever they are found and winning brilliant victories in Bougainville and the Gilberts and also in Central China. These officers and men whose only desire is to live in the eternal principle of loyalty and service do not of course entertain any idea of ever returning alive. And when we see at the same time the enthusiastic fighting spirit which wells in the hearts and minds of all classes of the people, such as demonstrated by those who have gladly abandoned their homes and their occupations or have left the halls of learning to go to the front, we really feel further strengthened in our confidence in victory.

Fellow countrymen, who have all taken each his battle post: We, the one hundred million people of the nation, will in our respective occupational posts renew our determination that we also are fighting on the front lines, thoroughly remold our wartime life, further strengthen our fighting power, solidify our position for protracted war and will thereby make the third year of the war the year of final decision. Only by so doing shall we be able to surmount the present Heaven-ordained trial and perform the way of safeguarding our Empire.

This spirit of our one hundred million people is at once that of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. Without the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East

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Pray for Victory

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada are seen above at the Meiji Shrine on Wednesday to renew their pledge to prosecute the war on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

War Could Not Be Helped By Japan, Kurihara Avers

Crafty American Design to Strangle Our Country by Economic Pressure Originated Hostilities, Navy Spokesman Tells Students

The initial battles of the War of Greater East Asia were for the self-existence of Japan and the battles ahead of us are of the gravest nature, being decisive of the outcome of the whole war, declared Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a speech at the lecture meeting commemorating the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia held at the Okuma Auditorium of Waseda University Wednesday afternoon under the auspices of the Board of Information. The gist of Captain Kurihara's speech follows:

The War of Greater East Asia, as will be seen from the Imperial Rescript, is a war that cannot be helped. It is a war for self-existence. At the time these hostilities broke out, we had been fighting in China. The China Affair had taught us that our real enemy was not China but America and Britain, upholding a Jewish Capitalism, that were at the back of China. We had clearly learned from the China Affair that it was impossible to bring complete peace to Greater East Asia unless cunning America and Britain were ousted from the area. The American policy of stopping exports to Japan, which was strengthened following the lapse of the Japan-America Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in January 1941, was a crafty measure designed to bring Japan to its knees without using armed force.

Stopped Exports to Japan

By the order of August 1, 1941 prohibiting exports of oil to Japan, America accomplished the devilish object of stopping to Japan exports of all sorts of goods which the latter had been importing from America, including scrap iron, copper, and oil. Frankly, from the points of view of materials and production equipment there were many points on which Japan had to depend much upon America. It was apparent that lacking oil, which is vital for a modern war, and without which one cannot operate a plane or warship, and iron, without which one cannot make tanks and guns as a consequence of the American order stopping exports to Japan, it would be impossible for Japan even to bring the China Affair to a successful conclusion, let alone engaging in warfare with America and Britain.

The very fact that America, with more materials than it could consume, took the fatal action of stopping exports to Japan of materials of which it was badly in need, shows conclusively that America was the originator of the War of Greater East Asia. The American application of pressure against Japan was not accidentally occasioned by the China Affair. It was according to a deeply laid plan. America had previously been sending large quantities of scrap iron to Japan and dumping oil on it. It became clear now that these measures were motivated by a desire to place Japan in the difficult position in which it found itself as a direct consequence of the order stopping exports to it.

America's Sole Motive

From the time it began intercourse with Japan, America kept exerting pressure against Japan. The voyage of Commodore Perry to Japan was not for the establishment of relations with Japan. The motive was to conquer Japan. The intercourse between Japan and America continued until the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. During this period Japan consistently showed sincerity toward America. On the other hand, America used cunning directly and indirectly in dealing with Japan at all times. It was a matter of universal knowledge that in posing to be in an attitude of friendly neutrality in the Russo-Japanese War America was pursuing the traditional Anglo-Saxon policy of benefiting by setting Japan and Russia to devouring each other. Thus American pressure upon Japan became pronounced after the close of the Russo-Japanese War. America brought the powers of the world together to stand in the way of Japan's expansion. In this way it brought about the Washington and London disarmament conferences, a fact which will not be forgotten by us even for a while. The acts of tyranny which were repeatedly done by America to Japan during the Manchurian and China Affairs are matters of general knowledge. It was even while America was keeping step with our country that it was cheating our country. For instance, during the first world war, America was in the same camp as our country. Yet at the peace conference it manœuvered persistently to possess itself of the various South Seas islands which eventually were mandated to our country. In 1918 America joined with Japan in occupying Vladivostok and the Maritime Provinces. We have it on the recent admission of America itself that its motive in participating in the Siberian expedition was a desire to bring Japan under its control. Thus at all times America was engaged in putting pressure upon our country. The pressure against Japan subsequently applied by America bluntly and in a manner provocative of war came during the China Affair.

American economic pressure against Japan which in those days was of a fatal nature to our country. The embargo on exports of oil to Japan drove us to the verge of life and death. The thing America desired was the extinction of Japan. America set fire to Japan in order to bring about Japan's extinction. Even today America is talking loudly of ridding the earth of Japan. The behavior of America

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400,000 LOSSES DEALT U.S. AND BRITISH FORCES BY JAPANESE ARMY, NAVY

Britain Hit Hard as Internal Chaos Mounts in Labor and Social Fields

Coal Miners' Strikes, Manpower Shortage Deal Big Blow to Munitions Industry; Laxity of Morals Worries Government; Mosley's Release Argued

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, December 8.—Britain of late has been racked by chaotic conditions on the home front, including labor troubles of a political nature, degeneration in public morals, vicious "black-market" deals for the Christmas trade and a Leftist demonstration against the release of Sir Oswald S. Mosley, leader of the Blackshirts in England.

Labor strikes in England which seemed for a time to have been settled again broke out in November. The employes of the Imperial and three other tobacco companies, stage hands of London theaters and other workers began a movement for a raise in their wages. Workers at the Lancashire, Manchester, Hatfield and Durham coal mines and at the Ingeside Dockyard went on strike during the month.

Especially, the strike of the 15,000 workers at the Lancashire coal mine was considered an affair of a malignant nature, which broke out without any assignable cause, any warning or any appeal to the machinery of arbitration. Both the Government authorities and public opinion rose against the strikers. The labor unions and the executive members of the Coal Miners Federation of Lancashire condemned the action in no uncertain terms declaring: "Such unauthorized strikes during wartime constitute unmitigated acts of anarchism which are liable to profit the enemy." The Times on November 16 came out with a leader saying: "Unauthorized strikes usually have deep underlying causes which are not apparent on the surface. This seems particularly to hold in the present case. Such strikes are vicious and extremely dangerous, inasmuch as they are instigated by a minority pulling the wires behind the scene."

Manpower Lack Acute

Arthur Holman, chairman of the Coal Miners' Federation of South Wales, pointing out the shortage of manpower at the British coal mines, said: "Britain is short of coal by 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons annually. It is physically impossible to expect 700,000 coal miners to cover this deficit and to increase production. We have only just entered the winter season and we already find the coal situation so serious. At this rate it would be difficult even to carry out the decisions made at the Moscow Conference."

In the House of Commons on November 2, Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, testified: "The recent strikes were caused by instigation of political elements. For a time I felt that we were sitting on an industrial volcano but now these lawless elements have been swept away." On November 14, the Government decided on a "human budget" as a means of coping with post-war unemployment. In spite of these and other Government measures, the labor situation is growing from bad to worse, as had been suggested in The Times leader for November 3, which declared: "One of the basic reasons for coal miners' strikes is overwork in the past, discontent with the present living conditions and, insecurity for the future."

Mr. Norman, chairman of the National Guardian-Inspectors' Association, commenting on the recent tendency of the younger generation in England to drink, particularly the laxity of morals in the West End quarter, said: "It is a fact that more young men and women have taken to drink since the start of war and it is not to be denied that self-discipline has declined in all strata of society."

In regard to the latter aspect of the situation, Neville Ralfe, chairman of the British Social Hygiene Association, wrote in the News Chronicle for November 17: "Owing to the fact that the number of young men and women crowding the large cities away from home guardianship is prodigious, especially the number of soldiers, public morals have declined and prostitution is taking on by far the worst forms possible. Women of a questionable sort have sharply increased. It is extremely deplorable that the Government has done nothing to curb this tendency."

Press Hits Anderson

In view of this situation, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on November 17 emphasized in his speech before the National Savings Association the necessity for checking inflation and for providing for post-war construction by means of savings. The Daily Mail on November 20 retorted: "The classes of people to whom Sir John refers, the middle class with fixed incomes, have been compelled to accept more and more hard work, while their actual incomes have decreased. Thus they have shifted to factory labor in increasing numbers. Instead of undertaking to improve their lot, the Government has, on the contrary, paid extravagant wages to quite young men and unskilled workers, with the result that the cost of living continues to soar. As they are a class without organized voice in the affairs of the Government, the authorities are prone to take the view that the middle class is satisfied, which is extremely dangerous. It is the height of absurdity to preach savings to such a fixed-income class of people."

On the other hand, profiteering on the "black market" is growing more and more flagrant. The Daily Mail on November 20 reported: "The police are now being worked overtime detecting cases of 'black market' transactions by making the rounds of munition plants where hands are manufacturing toys to sell them at exorbitant prices. These hands are making unlawful use of machinery belonging to their employers and stealing precious munition-manufacturing materials to make toys for the 'black market.' Such cases of theft in wood and metal have already amounted to thousands of pounds."

The leader for the same day commented: "'Black market' transactions for the Christmas trade this year exceed those for the last year in both volume and amount. Toys are at the top of the unsavory list, followed by liquors and live stock. The Government is looking the other way and has rejected even the proposal to fix the maximum price of liquors."

Opposes Mosley's Release

Recently, much sensation was created by a Mosley Incident. Upon Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison announcing the release of Sir Oswald S. Mosley, leader of the Blackshirts in England, who had been incarcerated since the outbreak of war, on the ground of illness, opposition to the step rose with gathering momentum throughout the country, especially from the Leftist quarters. Some 8,000 London workers gathered at the Home Office and their representatives presented a petition to the Home Secretary protesting over the measure. The Executive Committee of Transport and General Labor Unions, representing 20,000 workers, laid before the Minister of Transport and the Home Secretary intimidatory petitions declaring that release of Sir Oswald in wartime would militate against the aim for which Britain was fighting and that if the Government should carry out its intention in this regard, a serious industrial crisis would overtake Britain, the consequences of which would entirely be laid at the Government's door and the unions would not bear the responsibility for them.

The press chimed in and gave unanimous support to the Leftist cause. The News Chronicle on November 19 commented that the dangers against which Sir Oswald had been imprisoned had not yet passed by any means and the indignation of the public over the Government decision was only natural. The Manchester Guardian on November 20 declared: "It is to be doubted whether the Government would have the clemency to take a similar step on behalf of a striker. The political aspect of this issue is exceedingly grave."

The Government at last explained that the release was only a temporary measure and postponed its enforcement pending settlement of the political question involved.

American Service's Personnel Reduced by 277,000 in War

BRITAIN'S BY 122,000

Terrific Blows to Enemy Revealed in Imperial Headquarters' Communique

Personnel losses of 400,000 were dealt the American and British forces by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces during the last two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

These losses were 277,000 suffered by the American forces and 122,000 by the British forces, the communique disclosed, attesting to the might of the Imperial Forces.

The casualties, killed and wounded, sustained by the Imperial Forces during the same period in the operations against the American and British forces were about 159,000, the communique added.

The communique follows:

"The approximate figures on the personnel losses dealt to the American and British forces by the Imperial Army and Navy Forces during the period of the two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia follow:

American forces ...... 277,000.
British forces .... 122,000.

"During the same period, the casualties, killed and wounded, of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces by the Anglo-American forces are about 159,000."

Foes' Losses Tremendous

The aggregate total of losses in American and British officers and men during the last two years of the War of Greater East Asia was 398,946. The United States lost 276,805, including 52,800 land troops, 19,218 airmen, 181,944 seamen and 22,843 officers and men taken prisoner, while the British suffered a total loss of 122,141, including 46,900 land troops, 3,298 airmen, 22,044 seamen and 49,819 taken prisoner. The Anglo-British totals are 99,700 land troops, 22,516 airmen, 203,988 seamen and 72,742 taken prisoner.

The total number of casualties suffered by the United States Army and Navy since the start of the war in all the war zones throughout the world as announced by the enemy on October 24, this year, was 115,884, of which 85,158 were army casualties and 30,726 were navy. The total included 12,500 Filipinos killed and wounded. Of the total, the personnel killed were 12,480 for the army and 11,112 for the navy; the wounded were 28,183 in the army and 5,423 in the navy; those unaccounted for were of the army, 23,554 and the navy, 9,002; and those taken prisoner were 21,941 for the army and 4,189 for the navy. The United States navy losses announced in June were 17,853 in the fleet, 5,121 in the marines, and 258 in the coast guard; a total of 23,232.

The personnel losses in the Mediterranean area sustained from November 7, last year, when the landing operations against North Africa were started, till October 29, this year, by the American army were 5,539 killed, 17,621 wounded, and 7,966 unaccounted for; a total of 31,126. The army casualties in the Italian operations as announced by the enemy on November 25 were: killed, 1,613; wounded, 6,361 unaccounted for, 2,686; total, 10,659.

Setting the American losses sustained throughout all the zones up till the end of October, this year, as 116,000 and setting the losses in the Mediterranean area as 42,000, it is found that the American losses in the Greater East Asia war zone were about 61,500, exclusive of Filipino casualties. This is less than one-fourth of the 270,000 American casualties as estimated by the Japanese.

The British casualties since September, 1939, as announced by them on June 1, totaled 285,844 British troops of which 73,477 were killed, 60,163 were wounded,

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ALL NIPPON MARKS WAR ANNIVERSARY

Pledge Renewed by 100,000,000 Subjects of Nation to Redouble Efforts for Victory

The entire nation solemnly observed with fitting ceremonies the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on Wednesday. To mark the occasion a special service was solemnized at Yasukuni Shrine at 10 a.m. attended by prominent leaders of the Empire to pray for the further strengthening of Japan's fighting power and also for the successful prosecution of the war.

Present were Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and other members of the Cabinet as well as Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council respectively, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers and Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the Lower House. Shigeo Odachi, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, many admirals and generals, advisers to the Cabinet and other prominent government officials, numbering 150 also attended the service.

General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine, officiated at the service. While the band of the Toyama Military School played, Prime Minister Tojo and the rest of the gathering bowed in homage to the souls of the departed heroes.

The service came to a close after the offering of prayers by everyone present.

The memorable day was also observed by the 100,000,000 people of the Empire who, amid the din of battle, renewed their determination to fight to the last until the Anglo-American foes were vanquished.

Various programs marked the occasion, with the Federations for National Service through Labor, Industry and Commerce respectively launching new activities to enhance their services. Tens of thousands of people, including young and old, men and women, marched to the plaza before the Imperial Palace or paid their respects at the Yasukuni and Meiji Shrines.

The Federation for National Service through Labor launched vigorous activities from the beginning of December to strengthen discipline, encourage savings and to bolster anti-air raid measures, economize on daily necessities and other steps all of which are vital for Japan's war effort. Some 40 members from the headquarters worshipped at Yasukuni Shrine and paid tribute to the souls of the fallen heroes and pledged to redouble their efforts to serve the nation through the increase of production. On Thursday, staff members are to deposit 20 per cent of their monthly salaries, wage earners, half of their one day's earnings, in response to the savings campaign.

The Federation for National Service through Industry started a campaign for stimulating creative ideas in various fields of industry from November 6 to last to March 8 next year. At the end of this period, those who have manifested special merits are to be awarded.

The Federation for National Service through Commerce was not behind the others in manifesting its resolve to serve the nation. The members of the Federation residing in Tokyo paid homage at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines while at the headquarters, a ceremony was held in observance of the historic day. In the afternoon a joint meeting of all the associations under the management of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was held at which Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo delivered an address.

The precincts of the Meiji Shrine was crowded with worshippers long before daybreak, prominent among whom were the members of neighborhood associations, members of youths' corps, students of the Nippon Dental College and the students from the Tokyo University of Technology as well as some 50 nurses. Prime Minister Tojo and Navy Minister Shimada also worshipped there in the morning.

At the Yasukuni Shrine some 50,000 boys from Hongo, Kanda and Ushigome, marching in columns and led by a flag-bearer, attracted attention. Many girls clad in 'mompei', representing the Young Women's Corps, also worshipped at the Shrine. The first grade students of Bunrika University attended dressed in their athletic uniforms after having apparently run all the way from their school. Middle school boys and staff members of various companies and institutes were also seen reverently praying at the Shrine.

Von Papen Sees Saracoglu

ISTANBUL, December 7.—The German Ambassador Franz von Papen was received by Premier Sukru Saracoglu on Monday

Tojo Assures Nation Future Is Brilliant

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Asia there can be no construction of Greater East Asia. Whether the billion people of the region will live in peace and security and enjoy common prosperity and well-being or whether they will once again fall under the misrule of America and Britain and suffer agonies as oppressed peoples depend solely upon this great war. It is the intention of our entire nation to prosecute the war successfully and to complete the construction in firm cooperation with the billion people of Greater East Asia.

In concluding my speech, I pledge with you, my countrymen, to renew our determination of two years ago and holding fast to our faith in victory and under the August Virtue of His Majesty to fight through the War of Greater East Asia upon whose outcome awaits the decision of our Empire's rise or fall and the destiny of East Asia, and thus fulfill the August Will of our Sovereign.

NIPPON COMMANDER PRAISES P.I. GROWTH

Gen. Kuroda Says Filipinos Returning to Asiatic Spirit; Retaking Isles Impossible

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, in a statement on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, attributed the sound growth of the New Philippines to the complete expulsion of United States influence from the Islands.

He declared that in the New Philippines peace and order are well maintained and economic self-sufficiency duly stabilized, while the people are rapidly returning to the traditional Asiatic spirit.

Lieutenant-General Kuroda urged the people of the Philippines to think about the future Filipino youths, to study carefully the realities of war and construction of the New Philippines and to press efforts toward the future development of the prosperity of independent Philippines.

In conclusion, he exhorted all Filipinos to redouble their efforts for the realization of complete unity among the one billion people of East Asia.

Retaking P.I. Impossible

Domei

MANILA, December 7.—The Commander of the Japanese Naval Forces in Philippine waters, on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, stressed the impossibility of the United States' realization of its much vaunted claim of retaking the Philippines.

Pointing out colossal enemy losses in not only warcraft but also in trained sailors suffered at the hands of the Imperial Naval Forces in a series of battles off Bougainville Island and the Gilbert Islands, the Japanese Naval Commander declared that the enemy counter-offensive scheme has been thereby fundamentally crushed.

He said that with these crushing defeats, the American navy is powerless to carry out long distance trans-ocean operations as contrasted to short distance island hopping operations in which the weight of numbers in aircraft, arms and men may count.

Hence, the Commander asserted that it can readily be seen from brilliant achievements of the Japanese Navy that the enemy's claim of retaking the Philippines is absolutely impossible.

He concluded with the earnest hope that the Filipinos will follow the indomitable spirit of their great national patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, and exert their utmost for final victory and development of the Philippines Republic, which is heartily collaborating with Japan in the spirit of sharing life and death together.

GERMANS AND ITALIANS OBSERVE DECEMBER 8

Solemn ceremonies were held on Wednesday in observance of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia at the German Embassy and the office for the protection of Italian rights. At 11:59 a.m. when the entire nation offered a moment of prayer the entire staff of the German Embassy assembled in the court and were addressed by Ambassador H. G. Stahmer.

Colonel Omero Principini, Protector of the Italian Rights in Japan, accompanied by three Fascist leaders, called at the home of Fumio Goto, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, at 11 a.m. Later, at 11:59 a.m. the entire office staff was gathered in the office square and prayer was offered. Colonel Principini also delivered an address.

NAVY IN CHINA AREA SCORES HUGE GAINS

253 Enemy Vessels Are Sunk And 408 Warships Captured In Past Year

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 7.—A total of 253 vessels were sunk and 408 warships captured by the Imperial Japanese Fleet in the China Area in the past year, it was revealed in an announcement made at 4 p.m. today by the Press Section of the same fleet. The announcement, made in welcoming the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, outlined the past year's action of the fleet and recorded the battle results attained in that period.

The announcement follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Fleet in the China Area has been cooperating closely with the Imperial Army Units in China toward the destruction of the Chungking forces and the other enemy units in China, besides directing its greatest efforts for the protection of ocean traffic by blockading the entire coast of China and mopping-up enemy shipping. During this time it carried out its given mission in cooperating with the effecting of such policies as the retrocession of concessions, abolition of extrality, and the disposal of enemy assets which accompanied the progress in the relations between Japan and China.

Maintained Cooperation

"Further, it contributed greatly to the strengthening of fighting power by cooperating closely with the organs of the Ministry of Greater East Asia and the Army in the development and transportation of the continental resources for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. It also took suitable steps for the successful prosecution of the war in dealing with the change in the Axis situation which came with the treachery of the Badoglio regime, and with the progress in the cooperation of the nations of Greater East Asia manifested by the independence of Burma and the Philippine Republic and the signing of the Japan-China alliance pact. It acted perfectly in regard to the union and cooperation of the peoples of Greater East Asia centered on the joint life-or-death union of Japan and China.

"The principle operation carried out during the period are as follows: In the period between the middle of November and the first part of December in 1942 and in the middle and latter part of February, 1943, the Units in the North China area cooperated with the Army and mopped up the enemy bandits in the Shantung peninsula area. In the latter part of January, 1943, the Units in the South China area made a bloodless advance into Kwangchow Leased Territory.

Great Results Scored

"The Units in Hainan Island have carried out several, continual mopping-up operations since November, 1942 and have scored great battle results. The Units in the Yangtze River area have sealed the persistent raids of the enemy along the river besides opening the Ichang route in the period from the latter part of March to the latter part of May, this year, and undertaking the mission of maintaining the waterway. The fleet is also cooperating with the effective fighting of the air units against the counter-offensive of the enemy air forces and is working to annihilate them. The combined battle results scored in the past year period are as follows:

Losses dealt the enemy:	
Vessels sunk	253
Warships captured	408
Planes shot down	16
Mines disposed with	489
Weapons and others captured;	
Guns	5,033
Ammunition	178,273 rounds
Hand Grenades	3,604
Mines and depth charges	56
Bodies abandoned	13,643
Prisoners taken	2,545
Those surrendering	8,659
Our losses:	
Killed in action	323
Wounded in action	613

MALAI INHABITANTS TO FORM OWN ARMY

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 8.—In answer to the burning love of the five million native inhabitants of Malai for their native land and their earnest desire to aid in defending their country, the Japanese Army in the Southern Regions has decided to establish a Malai Volunteer Army and a Volunteer Corps, it was announced today, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Malai forces will cooperate in the defense of Malai. The announcement made by the Army in the Southern Regions at noon today was as follows: "It has been decided to establish a 'Malai Volunteer Army' and 'Volunteer Corps, of the local inhabitants in Malai in order to have them cooperate in Malai defense.

All East Asiatics Observe Second War Anniversary

Renew Determination to Win Final Victory in Big Ceremonies at Nanking, Shonan, North China, Shanghai, Burma and Macassar

Domei

NANKING, December 8.—December 8, the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, which is for the Republic of China the memorial day for East Asia's defense was observed in Nanking from 8 a.m. today with a solemn Imperial Rescript Observance Ceremony at the Nanking Shrine, in which all Japanese residents participated, thus renewing their determination to overcome all obstacles lying in the way of final victory.

A ceremony of dedicating funds for the construction of warplanes was also held, and from 9 a.m. a Greater East Asia War Prosecution Mass Meeting was held at the Ex-Servicemen's Training Ground, when several thousand ex-servicemen pledged their services and expressed their unshakable determination to fight through till victory is achieved.

On the Chinese side the auspicious day was duly observed, and the day was marked as the starting point for the mobilization of the youths of China, who have swept away all liberalistic ideas and are now ready to cooperate for the construction of Greater East Asia.

From 8 a.m., the Young Men's Model Corps and the various young men's and youth corps assembled under the statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and proudly manifested the fighting will of China's youth in the following heroic outcry:

"Crush America and Britain! Youth of Greater East Asia! Rise and Unite! China, Banzai! Greater East Asia, Banzai!"

Throughout the day, various other events were observed in all parts of the city, and the peoples of Japan and China jointly demonstrated their determination to continue to fight in close cooperation during the third year of the War of Greater East Asia.

Observed in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, December 8.—Functions in commemoration of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, which was observed today throughout Manchoukuo with nationwide emotion, were started with daybreak prayers for the victorious conclusion of the war offered by the entire population at all shrines throughout the country at 7 a.m.

This day, at Hsinking, a ceremony was held from 8 a.m. at the Hsinking Shrine, when prayers were offered for successful prosecution of the war, for the enhancement of the prestige of Japan, and for the glory of Japanese Forces.

The Headquarters of the Kwantung Army held at Imperial Rescript Observance Ceremony from 11.45 a.m. at the Japanese Embassy, with the participation of officials of the Kwantung Bureau.

Besides, separate Women's Grand Meeting for the Prosecution of the War was staged by Japanese and Manchoukuoan women.

Observed in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, December 8.—All Japanese military, and civilian officials and other Japanese residents of Shonan assembled from 9 a.m. today for an Imperial Rescript Observance Ceremony in the plaza in front of the Municipal Government building, followed by a mass meeting to show their determination to fight until the War of Greater East Asia is ended in victory.

From 11 a.m., a mass meeting to manifest the rise of all races of Greater East Asia was held, and representatives of the peoples of Malai, China, and India offered speeches in which their determination to fight for the cause of Greater East Asia was expressed. At the conclusion, a resolution was adopted.

N. China Fetes Day

Domei

PEKING, December 8.—On this memorable day of December 8, all Japanese residents in North China assembled to renew their determination to fight in the War of Greater East Asia until final victory is achieved. Ceremonies observing the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia were staged simultaneously from 9 a.m. at Peking and other leading cities. These meetings were followed by Sure-Victory Mass Meetings and gatherings by the ex-servicemen's associations.

At the various branches of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, due ceremonies were held to dedicate the funds contributed for the construction of warplanes in spontaneous response to the unbroken chain of victories achieved by the Imperial Forces in all theaters of war. At the same time, the second period of the warplane fund collection drive was inaugurated.

Also, the Chinese demonstrated their sure-victory determination in various events staged by the Hsinmin Society. In Peking, a mass meeting was held at daybreak on December 8, with the participation of several thousand citizens who manifested their determination to crush America and Britain and fight until final victory.

Shanghai Sees Ceremonies

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 8.—The 100,000 Japanese residents of Shanghai participated in the Imperial Rescript Observance Ceremony which was held at Hongkew Park from 7:30 a.m. today, followed by prayers for victory and for the souls of the fallen heroes, which were offered at the Shanghai Shrine.

Memorial functions were also held by the Chinese, including ceremonies observed by the Municipal Government and other administrative organs. Under the auspices of the Memorial Events Committee, a ceremony was held at the Takwang Theater. At this ceremony, representatives of Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Germany, India, Burma, Thailand, and the Philippines participated, expressing their determination to stand together firmly united around the banner of Greater East Asia.

Also, the Shanghai Special Landing Party, which has a glorious war record, staged a parade today from 10 a.m. at the Hongkew Park, manifesting its high fighting spirit. Besides, the Civilian Women's Corps actively demonstrated Sino-Japanese collaboration by carrying out a fund collection drive.

Burmese Stage Program

Domei

RANGOON, December 8.—Solemn Imperial Rescript Observance Ceremonies were staged today at Rangoon and various other places throughout Burma with the participation of Japanese military and civilian officials and other Japanese residents. These ceremonies were of especially deep meaning in view of the war clouds hovering over the Indo-Burmese border district at this very moment when the War of Greater East Asia enters its third year.

At the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, Ambassador Renzo Sawada and all other members of the Embassy staff assembled in the morning for a deeply impressive memorial function.

Macassar Celebrates

Domei

MACASSAR, December 8.—Macassar started its observation of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia at daybreak with grandiose defense maneuvers staged by the military forces on the spot and a procession in the center of the city. At 9:40 a.m. a solemn memorial ceremony was held in which the Japanese military and civilian authorities and residents on the spot as well the native inhabitants participated. In this ceremony, prayers for victory were offered, and all those present vowed to devote all their efforts to crush America and Britain.

In all local districts, too, ceremonies dedicating naval planes, memorial services for fallen heroes and Japanese pioneers, events for the consolation of wounded soldiers, ceremonies of decorating those among the native inhabitants who had offered their services to the cause of Greater East Asia, lecture meetings, joint memorial ceremonies, musical concerts, and various other events were held.

Events in the afternoon included the performance of various voluntary labor service activities on the site of the memorial monument for the souls of fallen heroes, and the inaugural ceremony of the Celebes Physical Training Association. Thus, not only all Japanese residents, but also the native inhabitants jointly expressed their gratitude toward the Japanese Empire and displayed their firm determination to cooperate ever more powerfully for the destruction of America and Britain. This heroic spirit permeated all memorial events from beginning to end.

Besides, mass meetings to express the determination of crushing America and Britain and achieving final victory were also held at Bandjermasin and Singaraja.

Smuts Sees Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, December 7.—General Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, enroute home via air, arrived in Cairo yesterday and conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt last night, according to reports from that city.

New Zealand Air Units

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—New Zealand has organized torpedo plane units which will be incorporated into the anti-Axis air force in the southwest Pacific, it was revealed by the New York Times.

WAR INEVITABLE, STATES KURIHARA

(Continued From Page 1)

to our country, especially its attitude, is unjust and unreasonable beyond measure. This is a point which should be constantly borne in mind by all. On the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we must make a solemn vow that we will fight with all our energies in order to make America withdraw its cruel and criminal intentions, and that we will brush aside every difficulty in our way.

War For Self-Existence

As will be seen from what I have stated, the War of Greater East Asia is a war for self-existence, it is a war for the continued existence of our country. It is a war that cannot be helped, that is a war arising out of the iniquitous action of America in applying economic pressure against our country. It is a war fought for the existence of the State. It was but natural that the war object of our country at the time of the outbreak of hostilities should have been to acquire strategic materials which had been cut off from us by America. Where are the strategic materials which our country had been lacking to be found? They are within the southern co-prosperity sphere, which is but a short way from us. Once Japan has secured this southern treasure house, it will be possible to conduct a modern war, that is to carry on warfare and produce at the same time.

Within six months from the outbreak of war Japan reduced completely the areas that form the southern co-prosperity sphere. It came into possession of all sorts of strategic materials. Thus, as a matter already known to all, our country has gained the power for producing and engaging in warfare at the same time, unaided by any other country. The initial battles of the war were for the self-existence of Japan. By emerging victorious from these battles Japan saved itself from self-destruction. Moreover, it put itself in a position for conducting military operations while at the same time producing in a modern war of tremendous attrition. This is the meaning of the initial battles of the war.

But it must be remembered that the fact that we were successful in the initial battles does not mean that we will immediately be victorious in the war. Our successes in the initial battles mean nothing more than that our country has restored its right of existence. Put in another way, they mean that we have established the groundwork of a structure enabling us to be sure of victory and precluding our being defeated. We have but passed the first stage of the War of Greater East Asia in safety. In order to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely satisfactory termination it is necessary to develop the southern co-prosperity sphere completely and bring complete peace to Greater East Asia. To achieve this end we must destroy completely the fighting will of America and Britain. Thus the war ahead of us is extremely grave. America was defeated completely in the initial battles. But it contrived to mobilize its vast resources of materials and large-scale productive power to regain the ground lost in the early part of the war. Since the first part of August last year when America came counter-attacking Guadalcanal Island, it has been concentrating all its energies on counter-offensive operations from the directions of the south Pacific and the central Pacific. American counter-offensive operations against Japan as far as the present is concerned, are on a large scale, with battleships and aircraft carriers forming the mainstay, as the case of those against Bougainville Island or the Gilbert Islands. They are forced operations in which all considerations of damage are discarded. All this tells a tale of how anxious the enemy is to regain at a stroke all the ground lost in the initial battles of the war.

Time Favors Japan

America is talking much about the disadvantage of time. If the counter-offensive against Japan is delayed a day, the situation will become disadvantageous to America that much. If time is given Japan, it will complete the work of developing the southern co-prosperity sphere and perfect the defense of the sphere, thereby acquiring a position for not being defeated under any condition. If things work out in this way, America will have been completely defeated. If it has to defeat Japan at all, America reasons, it must not lose any time in negating in counter-offensive operations against Japan. It thinks that it must take no account of sacrifices involved in these operations. In the battles off Bougainville and in the counter-attack on the Gilbert Islands this American policy was visible clearly. American Secretary of the Navy Knox, speaking about the operations against the Gilbert Islands, said:

"I want you to prepare the attitude of mind to be assumed by you when you have learned of the considerable damage sustained by us."

These words show with a measure of directness the heaviness of the damage sustained by America in these operations and the nature of the present stage of the war situation that left America with no course other than that of forcing the operations in which considerable damage to its forces could be anticipated.

Principle Foe Operations

The principle operations in the enemy counter-offensive in the present situation are these: the so-called operations for the recovery of the Japanese-occupied areas in the Southern Regions which comprise an attempt to close in on the Southern Regions from the Solomons and New Guinea; the operations in which the enemy is trying to hit the inner South Seas from the Gilberts and then move against Japan Proper; operations of closing in on the Southern Regions from the Indian Ocean though not yet showing much action; operations against the Japanese transportation lines; and air raids on Japanese bases.

The enemy is using every means in its power and is working frantically in its counter-offensive against Japan. As for us, our present aim is to crush the enemy counter-offensive, maintain the treasure islands in our hands until the end, and complete a self-sufficient economic sphere. Thus if the early stages can be called a war for self-existence the present stage can be called the war for self-defense.

In the early stages, your seniors scored brilliant battle results and gave Japan the right to survival and the ability to produce while withstanding a huge war of attrition. Another fact which cannot be forgotten among the battle results gained in the early stages is that by the occupation of the islands in the Southern Regions, Greater East Asia gained the opportunity to construct a economically self-sufficient sphere unparalleled anywhere in the world, one most abundant in resources and greatest in population. It is the serious and glorious mission of you young men who are indeed the heirs of the next era to carry on the magnificent work of your seniors.

400,000 Losses Dealt U.S. and British Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

75,403 were unaccounted for, and 76,801 were taken prisoner.

Thus the total casualties dealt the enemy land forces, exclusive of those taken prisoner, were 99,700, of which 46,900 were suffered by the Americans and 43,900 by the British. The Americans had 10,900 killed and 36,000 wounded and unaccounted for, while the British had 10,300 killed and 33,600 wounded and unaccounted for.

From the start of the War of Greater East Asia up to November 23 this year altogether 3,029 enemy planes, consisting of 2,347 American and 682 British planes, were shot down by the Japanese Army. During the period from the start of the current war up to November 7 this year altogether 5,158 enemy planes, comprising 4,642 American and 516 British planes, were shot down by the Japanese Navy. This makes the total of American planes shot down 6,989 and British planes 1,198, the aggregate total being 8,187.

Classified into the kinds of planes downed, American and British fighter-planes shot down totaled 5,242 and 898 respectively with the combined total of 6,140. American bombers shot down totaled 1,747 and British bombers 300 with the total of 2,047.

The loss inflicted on enemy manpower, as a result of the shooting down of these planes, follows: crew of the American fighter planes totaled 5,242 and crew of the British fighter planes 898 with the total of 6,140 and crew of the American bombers totaled 13,976 and crew of the British bombers totaled 2,400 with the total of 16,376. The total loss of the American aviation manpower thus amounted to 19,218 and that of the British aviation manpower 3,298 with the aggregate total of 22,516.

Banker Makino Dies

Motojiro Makino, well-known banker and founder of the Fudo Savings Bank, died of illness at his Azabu home, Tokyo, Tuesday. He was 70 years old.

CHINESE BACK JAPAN, SAYS GENERAL HATA

Solid Foundation Laid For East Asia, General Umezu Avers on War Anniversary

Domei

NANKING, December 7.—Japan's intention of establishing permanent peace in East Asia is rapidly being realized by the general public in China, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, declared on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

He said that Japan, as a result of the courageous efforts of its fighting forces, has created an unbreakable bulwark in East Asia against the Anglo-American aggressive designs as the war enters its third year. He pointed out that the recent conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Pact of Alliance has proved effective in wiping out Chungking's professed war aims.

General Hata declared that Chungking's blind reliance on Anglo-American nations is particularly to be regretted in the name of the one billion people of East Asia, adding that Chungking is ignorant of the fact that all East Asiatic races now stand at a historic turning point.

The Commander further asserted that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought to establish a solid union of East Asiatic races on the basis of righteous broad-minded cooperation between Japan and China. The Japanese Forces fighting this important war in China are shouldering the great mission, the statement concluded.

New Asia Consolidated

Domei

HSINKING, December 7.—General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, in a statement issued on the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, declared that with the construction of a New East Asia which is liberated from Anglo-American fetters, a solid unmovable foundation for a free East Asia is being consolidated.

He added that the common aspirations of one billion peoples of East Asia have been clarified to the world through the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Ambassador Umezu praised the efforts of the officers and men of the Kwantung Army, who, while appreciating the gallant fighting shown by their comrades-in-arms in the southern fronts, are themselves devoting efforts to perfect the defense of the northern borders.

In conclusion, General Umezu expressed gratitude for the great contributions which Manchoukuo is making toward bolstering East Asia's fighting strength for the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

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OKADA SEES VICTORY WITH UNITED JAPAN

Says Foe's Frantic, Costly Efforts Are Like Actions of Doomed Man

Stressing that the outcome of the war would be decided by the spirit and will of human beings, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday stressed that the united action of the 100,000,000 people of Japan would not fail to bring final victory. Speaking over a nation-wide hookup at 7:30 a.m. on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, Speaker Okada, representing the House of Representatives, urged the people to fight through the third year of the war in the same spirit with which the officers and men on the front are fighting.

Speaker Okada's broadcast in substance was as follows:

"Under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor and with the powerful and effective fighting of the armed forces of the nation, a string of brilliant victories has been scored in the two years since the War of Greater East Asia broke out spectacularly with the attack on Pearl Harbor. And in pace with the shining victories of the Imperial Forces the great task of Greater East Asia construction has reached the stage of completion and common prosperity and well-being as well as mutual aid and trust has been realized.

"The recent fighting in the South Pacific in which America and Britain are launching a reckless and costly counter-offensive in the hope of settling the war at one big stroke serves to show perfectly how frantic and anxious these two enemy nations are. Again, the fact that America and Britain recently invited General Chiang Kai-shek and his wife to Cairo to discuss post-war measures against Japan cannot be better described than by calling it a laughable and ludicrous matter. It is like the bravado of a condemned man.

"I am one who hopes for complete peace in China. Thus, I think that it is truly regrettable that the Chiang regime still exists in Chungking and continues its aimless resistance. Chiang's advance base of Changteh has fallen and what his regime's fate will be has been clearly indicated.

"It is also a matter for laughter that Major-General George V. Strong, Chief of the American Military Intelligence, has now come to admit that, 'It will be extremely difficult to fight Japan as long as she is not isolated from the Asiatic Continent.'

"The most important things in modern war are material and human resources. And it is no exaggeration to say that victory in the final moment will be decided by the spirit and will of human beings. The total population of the United States is 130,000,000, but is formed by a number of races. Among the so-called white peoples are first the Anglo-Saxons, followed by Germans, Irish, and Italians, and among the so-called colored peoples are the Chinese, Mexicans and second-generation Japanese.

"In addition, there are the Negroes and the American Indian. Thus the United States' population is made up of all the races of the world; it is like an exhibition of races. It follows that it is not hard to imagine how many of these 130,000,000 people are actually willing to be used by the Anglo-Saxons and have pledged allegance to the country from their hearts.

"This cannot be compared with the fiery, solid unity of the 100,000,000 people of Japan and their spirit of absolute loyalty and service to the State. Where can you find any other people willing to die gloriously for their nation? Where else can you find a race which can self-blast itself for the nation? This loftily, traditional faith and this great spirit of giving one's life for the nation is the highest of national traits held only by the Japanese.

"I believe firmly that as long as this faith and this spirit continue the successful prosecution of the war is certain. In a long war, local victories and defeats are natural. We are not moved to shallow joys and sorrows by such things. We must hold to our faith in absolute victory and maintain our attitude of not being affected by small matters. From ancient times right has always prevailed over wrong. America and Britain talk of humanity and at the same time in the frenzy of defeat bomb our hospital ships and intentionally carry out indiscriminate bombing of non-combattants. Such acts will not go unpunished."

"In February of this year the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution in regard to our compatriots in enemy countries, which expressed the feeling of deep sympathy held toward them by all of the people in Japan. With the recent return of the second exchange ship, Teia Maru, with repatriates from North, Central and South America, we were again told of the brutal treatment being meted out to the enemy.

"Hearing of the maltreatment of the interned Japanese by America which ignores human principles, I could not help feeling a tremendous sympathy for those still groaning under their brutality.

"General Douglas MacArthur was the man who fled with his wife and child from Corregidor prior to its fall and is not to be classed with real fighting generals. And I am struck speechless in learning that he is being hailed as the hero of the century in the United States.

"There is no human feeling in a nation without Bushido and there is no unity in a nation which does not have human feelings. In our nation today, tens of thousands of youthful students have joined the colors, from the House of Representatives also seven men have already answered the call to arms and from the House of Peers the heir of Field-Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama has entered the barracks.

"I am certain that if the people on the home front unite solidly with the same spirit of the fighting men who are ready to die gloriously on the front, and with the same spirit in which our airmen self-blast themselves, then, we will be given divine aid and protection."

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued from Page 4)

ly appreciated not only by his Lord but by his fellow-retainers, who therefore looked upon him as a great acquisition instead of with an envious eye as a "new arrival" or possible rival for old timers.

And yet nearly five years had to pass before Mabuchi was received in formal audience by Munetaka. (That is not to say that the two men had not informally met before). This event, called "o-memiye" (seen by the august eyes) carried with it a distinct promotion in rank to what we may now call "higher official," for the retainers were broadly divisible between the two classes of those who directly attended on their Lord and those not "seen" by him but who served him through serving their superiors in office. On this occasion of Mabuchi's o-memiye in July 1751, his income was raised to ten men's stipend. In the same year in August that plucky radical scholar, Kada Arimaro, died at Fushimi, 46 years old. A little later, on September 10th, another person, dearer to him still, quietly passed away—his forlorn wife left at Honjin in Hamamatsu: she must have heard of Mabuchi's steadily-growing fame in Yedo, doubtless through a third person, as he must have of her end, also from an indirect source. Such was life.

The next year he received further promotion, namely, to the position of "Shinki Daiban Oku-tsutome" ("specially appointed to serve in the interior" or something, if literally put), his income raised to 15 men's stipend. It was probably the highest rank any "outside" scholar vassal could hope to reach, and thereafter his post was always near the person of his Lordship like any other "elder" retainers of the house. Mabuchi was 56 years old.

From now on his life was one of steadily progressive triumph. His fame as great scholar-vassal of Tayasu, (younger brother of the reigning Shogun and the most enlightened daimyo in Yedo) and as the foremost Kokugakusha of the day without a peer in the realm, was now firmly established. In 1760 in his 64th year, pleading his growing age, he begged the privilege of retirement from active service, which was granted, but the Tayasu House, wishing to maintain their informal relation with the scholar granted him a life-long pension of five men's stipend.

(To Be Concluded)

OGAWA APPOINTED BURMA'S ADVISER

Ex-Rail Minister Gets New Post

Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Railways Minister and Commerce and Industry Minister, is expected to be appointed supreme adviser to Burma.

The Burmese Government requested the Japanese Government on December 4 through the Japanese Embassy in Burma to recommend a proper person as supreme adviser to the Burmese Government. After full consideration, the Japanese Government decided to recommend Dr. Ogawa, who is a recognized authority on finance and economy.

As all necessary procedure for his formal appointment has been completed both in Japan and Burma, his appointment is expected to be announced shortly. Dr. Ogawa will, upon his appointment, immediately proceed to his post.

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ROOSEVELT HIT HARD BY MANPOWER LOSS

Pacific Counter-Thrust Seen as Move to Gain Waning Public Favor for 4th Term

By a Diplomatic Observer

More than 93 enemy warships and other vessels and more than 600 airplanes have either been sunk, shot down or damaged in one naval battle and six aerial battles in Bougainville waters. And now, through his own reckless attack on our strong defense positions on the Marshall Islands, the enemy has suffered more losses aggregating two aircraft carriers and two cruisers. If to these are added the losses suffered earlier in the waters of the Gilbert Islands, the total enemy losses in aircraft carrier strength reach the huge figure of 27.

The enemy losses in warships and men since the start of the present enemy counter-offensive are the greatest in history. Especially, since the aircraft carriers were lost together with their crews and the airplanes on board at that time, the losses and sacrifices involved must be very serious indeed. In consideration of the fact that much time would be needed to train new men, the losses of the American forces both in men and material are very acute.

According to the confession of an enemy war prisoner, "airplane pilots are afraid of being ordered to posts on an aircraft carrier and want to be attached to an air corps at a base."

This fact bespeaks most eloquently how serious and extensive are the blows inflicted on enemy aircraft carriers. The participation of aircraft carriers in an attack now is sure to result in the annihilation of the carriers involved, and to go on board one of these warships for American airmen means the most cruel death.

Then, why does President Roosevelt have the temerity to desperately indulge in his counter-offensive despite the flagging morale and abhorrence of the American officers and men? This is easy to explain. Alarmed over the disturbance caused to the minds of the people in the United States and apprehensive of the possibility of domestic issues difficult of solution cropping up one after another because of the successive debacles and the huge losses in warships and in men, Roosevelt is attempting desperately to end the war in short order, create any slight advantageous condition in the progress of fighting and thereby prepare for his coming presidential election.

This shows nothing but Roosevelt's anxiety and impatience for his fourth term, a pitiable means for his own self-defense.

His fear of a flagging morale on the part of the American people due to the successive defeats is driving him to the cowardly means of concealing the actual losses suffered, and he is simply attempting a very reckless advance in the hope of securing an improvement in the fighting situation. Roosevelt, indeed, may be likened to a madman brandishing a sword against an iron wall.

In proportion, however, to the enemy's repetition of forced counter-offensives, the enemy sacrifices increase. When the exhaustion in manpower reaches its limit, we can well visualize the alarm of Roosevelt and his cohorts. The American Government authorities may remain as mum as a stone, but the facts are known the world over. And in the United States the hidden losses have become a domestic issue and the replenishment of the lost men is causing a further drop in production power. The strength of our Navy, on the other hand, is gaining in inverse ratio to the enemy losses.

The volume of iron of which the United States is so proud of is as good as nil when confronted with the dearth in manpower resources. Thus, on the threshold of the third year of the War of Greater East Asia, Roosevelt's political counter-offensive campaign faces a very serious crisis, and the elegy for the funeral fleet of the enemy dispatched to the iron walls of East Asia is growing louder.

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Concert Calendar

"Three Grand Piano Concertos" rendered by Makoto Kurokawa, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kokichi Oita, at 6:30 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Bach's Piano Concerto in D minor; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E major; Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1 in E minor and numbers by Japanese composers.

A dance recital by Midori Ishii, feting Burma's Independence, under the joint assistance of the Burmese Embassy, Nippon-Burma Association, and Nippon-Burma Buddhist Women's Society, Saturday, December 11, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Music arranged by Yoji Koseki. The program includes new dance creations by Midori Ishii to the music of Chopin, Beethoven, Brahms, de Falla, and Japanese composers.

The 10th subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Saturday, December 11, at 1:30 p.m., at the Tokyo Gekijo Theater. Miss Satoe Minami, Miss Mitsuko Hoshi and students of the Shochiku Dancing Troupe will also appear. The program includes Zenji Fukami's "Tokon"; Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite; Mozart's Serenade; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5.

A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Tohmi, Sunday, December 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in C major Op. 53; Liszt's Sonata in B minor; Chopin's Twenty Four Preludes Op. 28.

A violin recital by Ferry Lorant, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano, Sunday, December 12, at 2:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan Hall. The program includes Tartini's Sonata (Trille du Diable); Mozart's Concert en Mi bemol; Gluck's Melodie; Beethoven's Menuet et Mi bemol; Chopin-Wilheimj's Nocturne en Re; Corelli-Kreisler's Theme et Variation; Szentirmay-Hubay's Poeme Hongrois; Hubay's Zephyr; Nador Zsolt's Humoresque; Massenet-Hubay's Crepuscule; Hubay's Scene de La Cserda No. 11.

Japanese Lyric Songs and Operatic Aria Evening sponsored by the Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai, Sunday, December 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The artists includes Kikuichi Ohchi, baritone; Miss Nobuko Kayahara, soprano; Miss Fumiko Kimura, alto; Yuzaburo Jinguji, tenor; Miss Yoshiko Ishii, mezzo-soprano; Miss Miho Nagato, soprano; Eiichi Uchida, baritone; duets by Miss Miho Nagato and Kikuchi Ohchi; quartet by Miss Noriko Kayahara, Miss Fumiko Kimura, Yuzaburo Jinguji, Kikuichi Ohchi.

The second 'cello recital by Professor Roman Dukson, assisted by Miss Akiko Katoh, at the piano, Monday, December 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes ('cello solo) Beethoven's Sonata in A major; Schumann's Concerto in A minor; pieces by Taki-Yamada, Narita, Weber, Aulin and de Falla; (Piano solo), four pieces by Rachmaninoff.

The 24th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Monday, December 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello. The program includes Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4; Lalo's 'Cello Concerto; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Symphony "Two Poems".

The second "Chamber Music Evening" by Imai Piano Trio, Jiro Imai, piano, Akira Motohashi, violin, Ushichi Ohmura, 'cello, specially assisted by Tsuneto Fujita, viola, Tuesday, December 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Saburo Moroi's Piano Trio in B major; Beethoven's Piano Trip Op. 70-1; Mozart's Piano Quartet in G minor; Smetana's Piano Trio Op. 15.

A piano recital by Miss Sonoko Inouye (the third subscription concert sponsored by Kondo Music Office), Tuesday, December 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Daigoro Arima's Piano Suite; Brahms' Sonata Op. 5; Chopin's Barcarolle Op. 60; Chopin's Berceuse Op. 57; Straus's Le Beau Danube bleu (Concert Arabesque).

The 4th (251st) subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, December 15 and 16, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Mozarts Serenade; Shinichi Takata's Variation and Fuge for Piano and Orchestra; de Falla's "The Garden of the Night of Spain" and Ravels Bolero.

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SOUTH REGIONS RICH IN VITAL PRODUCTS

Occupation of Vast Areas by Japanese Forces Serves as Important Supply Base

Domei

SHONAN, December 6.—The Southern Regions which were devastated by war two years ago have been transformed into the most important supply base for Japan's war machines by the Japanese Military Administration. The urgent production of vital war materials by means of concentrated development of natural resources, the establishment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs as well as in other daily necessities and the preservation of peace and order through further strengthening of defense measures have been successfully realized by the Military Administration during the last two years.

It goes without saying that the administration in the southern occupied areas is being conducted in line with the serious war situation in the Pacific area. Petroleum, which is indispensable for the prosecution of the war, is abundantly produced in Java as well as in Burma. Prior to their retreat, the British and Dutch forces destroyed all the oil fields and oil refinery factories but within the last two years they have been completely repaired and now the same amount of petroleum as that of prewar days is produced. Next year with improvements and installation of new facilities, increased production will be easily realized.

Before the war, two thirds of tin production of the whole world was produced mostly by Malai and Sumatra. At present, XX tons of tin are produced of which XX tons are being shipped to Japan. The tin production in those regions will sufficiently meet the demand of Greater East Asia.

Abundant Bauxite Deposits

As to bauxite, XX tons are annually produced in Bintan Island, Johore, Malacca and other places in Malai. At present, XX tons are sent to Japan Proper and they are being fully utilized in manufacturing aircraft. In view of economizing on the use of bottoms, industrial activities are being enhanced so that aluminum and alumina can be produced there. The increased production of bauxite will also be realized next year.

Lead is produced in the Shan States and other areas in Burma. Due to the incessant bombing attacks of enemy forces on those areas, refinery activities have been suspended for the time being and lead is shipped to XX for refinery purpose.

Because of the British and Dutch exploitation policy, industries were deliberately left undeveloped. In Java, some light industries such as the manufacture of clothing materials, soap, and paper, the repairing of machines, and electricity industry are developed on a small scale. In view of the urgency of realizing self-sufficiency in every sphere of livelihood, industrial activities have been launched by Japanese companies. Iron foundries have been set up in various places throughout Malai for the purpose of assuring economic independence in the peninsula.

The Southern Regions blessed with abundant sunshine are most suited for the production of agricultural products. Exchange of foodstuffs is successfully conducted among the nations in South. Java, which produces sugar, tea and coffee in abundance exchanges them with rice, cotton and other products. With regard to foodstuffs, Java has a large surplus while Sumatra is self-sufficient. Malai and Borneo do some importing while Burma produces 5,000,000 tons of rice annually of which 2,000,000 are consumed within the country, with the surplus being shipped to neighboring countries.

Before the war, fiber was sent mainly to Japan but at present in accordance with the self-sufficiency policy, various measures are being contrived to produce necessary fiber there. In Burma, cotton and hemp are cultivated. Palm and copra oil is produced in Sumatra and Borneo, while coconut oil is available throughout the Southern Regions.

Owns Rubber Supply

As to rubber, largest part of the whole output of the world is produced in the Japanese occupied areas. The meager production in Ceylon and Brazil amounting to 80,000 tons and 20,000 tons respectively hardly copes with the output of 1,300,000 to 1,400,000 tons annually produced in the Southern Regions. The cultivation of quinine has been launched by Government officials particularly in Java with the goal of producing some X X tons annually.

With a view to economizing transportation expenses, a five-year project was drawn up by the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration. According to the plan, the production of XX tons of pig-iron and XX tons of copper as well as of caustic soda, gunpowder, cement, clothing material, and 28 other daily necessities is to be realized by the end of five years. For this purpose, large machines and other equipment have been transferred from Japan Proper. With the dispatch of technicians and necessary materials, the plan will be put into full swing.

Peace and order is completely restored in Java, Borneo and Sumatra, where the native inhabitants are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese in the enormous task of construction. In Malai, particularly in the Johore and Selangor areas, British remnant soldiers and Malai Communists launched skirmishes at the begining of the establishment of the Japanese administration, but with the successful mopping up campaigns, those enemies have been annihilated. At present, the Malais are enjoying their daily lives in peace and happiness.

In view of the intense war situation, strengthening of national defense throughout the Southern Regions is urgent. The Japanese Forces there daily keep alert vigilance for the enemy, while the native people cooperate with the Japanese by organizing volunteer defense corps. In Java, particularly, native youths are now trained in handling anti-aircraft batteries and automobiles under the tutelage of the Japanese Forces.

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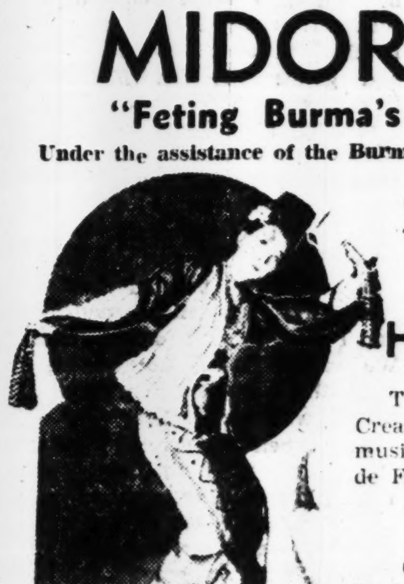
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Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 7

On the Crimea the Soviets yesterday afternoon discontinued their abortive attack northeast of Kerch. Good progress was made by the Rumanian formations attacking the enemy landing point south of Kerch. In the great Dnieper bend the enemy continued their attacks yesterday. Their attempts at breaking through collapsed in embittered struggles. In addition to small remnants, one enemy fighting group was wiped out in a counter-attack southwest of Dniepropetrovsk.

Southwest of Kremenchug our troops are fighting fierce battles, intercepting enemy attacks made by strong infantry and tank forces. Only weak attacks were launched by the enemy at Cherkassy.

Several places were captured by German infantry and tank forces northeast of Zhitomir. Only local fighting activity is reported from all the other sectors of the Eastern Front. The Luftwaffe, with telling effect, attacked Soviet reserves on the roads and rails as well as troop concentrations round Kiev. The fighter squadron 52 scored its 8,000th air victory.

The struggles in the southern Italian mountain ranges have been intensified southwest of Mignano. Strong attacks, made by numerically superior North American troops, alternated with our counter-attacks in the course of which several heights repeatedly changed hands. The struggles are still in full swing. Lively vanguard activity is reported from the eastern section of the front.

Altogether 25 enemy aircraft, including 17 heavy four-engined bombers, were shot down over the Mediterranean and over the occupied western territories on December 5th and 6th.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943

The Prime Minister's Address

Prime Minister Tojo's brilliant radio exhortation on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia cannot but have a most stimulating effect, not only on the 100,000,000 people of Japan, but throughout Greater East Asia. All its billion peoples cannot but be encouraged to still greater efforts in the coming year which will determine the outcome of the war.

As Prime Minister Tojo points out, the past two years have seen a fundamental change in this region since Japan was forced to take up arms against British and American imperialism in defense of her own existence and to redeem Greater East Asia from bondage. Freed from the Anglo-American yoke by Japan's successive victories since the outset of the war, the peoples of Greater East Asia have awakened to new hope. Their joy in their liberation found spontaneous expression in their swift adherence to the common cause. Redeemed from a past steeped in abject misery, oppression, exploitation and injustice at the hands of the occidental invader, the countries of Greater East Asia plainly manifested, in the Joint Declaration issued by the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, their united determination to construct a region of common prosperity on the basis of independence and justice. The vast resources of East Asia have been mobilized, through the free cooperation of all the countries in this region, to increase Japan's fighting strength in a struggle for the common good, which can only end in our victory over the dark forces of the enemy.

As the Prime Minister declared, the enemy's diplomatic maneuvers at Cairo and elsewhere can have no effect on the outcome of the struggle. The enemy's propaganda gestures directed toward Chungking, whose diminished fighting power was plainly shown in the recent Changteh campaign, can have no effect on the solid unity of Greater East Asia. East Asia is no longer the East Asia of yesterday. Its 1,000,000,000 peoples cannot be shaken in their new born racial consciousness. Their new found unity cannot be destroyed by any verbal barrage. Nor will the enemy attempt to achieve their ambitions to dominate East Asia by force be any more successful. The recent crushing defeats sustained by the enemy at Bougainville, the Gilbert and Marshall Islands as well as in Central China are a sample of what awaits him wherever he may show his head in counter offensive.

As Prime Minister Tojo says: "The key to victory is in our hands. Through the solid unity of our one hundred million people and our self-sacrificing efforts shall we be surely crowned with the glory of final triumph.—This spirit of our one hundred million people is at once that of the one billion people of Greater East Asia. Without the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia there can be no construction of Greater East Asia. Whether the billion people of the region will live in peace and security and enjoy common prosperity and well-being, or whether they will once again fall under the misrule of America and Britain and suffer agonies as oppressed peoples, depend solely upon this great war."

For this reason, as the War of Greater East Asia enters its third year, the people of Japan, firmly clasping the hands of their brethren in Greater East Asia, all keeping in sight the common goal of a new order in Greater East Asia in which each country may enjoy its proper place in liberty, peace and common prosperity, will respond to the Prime Minister's call and pursue the road toward ultimate victory with unrelaxing determination.

Cairo and Teheran

Cairo and Teheran, both suggestively in the Arabian world, in which British and American interests and ambitions are now in all but open conflict, have each been the recent scene of a new act in the Anglo-American diplomatic offensive comedy.

At Cairo Roosevelt and Churchill conferred with Chiang Kai-shek in a desperate endeavor to keep Chungking from drifting away. By going as far as Teheran, almost up to the southern border of Russia, Churchill and Roosevelt were able to effect their long desired meeting with Stalin. Neither conference has produced more than the usual wordy declarations which can have no effect on the outcome of the war.

Undoubtedly the shock sustained not only in Chungking but throughout the entire anti-Axis camp, by the brilliant demonstration of Greater East Asia's awakening and unity at the epoch-making Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held recently in Tokyo, had much to do with the need felt by the enemy to effect some counter-propaganda gesture no matter how hollow. Undoubtedly the need to distract world attention from the crushing naval defeats just sustained by the enemy in their general counter-offensive in the Pacific was a further contributory cause to the staging of the two histrionic conferences.

Only the necessity to make some desperate gesture to hide the continuing series of disasters in which the major part of the American fleet has been destroyed, only the desire to conceal the panic and dismay into which this catastrophe has thrown them can account for the venom spilt at Cairo, and for the fantastic Cairo declaration in which the enemy leaders insist on the unconditional surrender of this country, and give vent to their impotent fury in derisible talk of seizing Japan's territories and reducing Japan to the status of a third-class power. The wall of steel formed by the death-defying Imperial Forces who are protecting Greater East Asia from its one-time despoilers, the unity of the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia in one solid whole, are sufficient guarantee that the enemy can never go any further than words in fulfilling these ambitions. No mention is made in the Cairo Declaration of the territories Britain and America have invaded, conquered and seized by force during the past several hundred years. No mention is made of the colonial possessions accumulated as a result of their past crimes of blood and treachery. The Cairo Declaration is nothing but the expression of the frustrated ambition of Britain and America to dominate the whole of Greater East Asia, and of their unholy desire to rob this region of its new found freedom and bring it under the Anglo-American yoke once more.

The Teheran Conference, on the other hand, was prompted by a growing need to display a fictitious unity among the three leading Powers of the so-called "United" Nations, by bringing Premier Stalin at last into conference with Churchill and Roosevelt. It was undoubtedly motivated by the imperative necessity to allay the growing misgivings felt among the smaller nations within the anti-Axis camp which the stalemate on the Italian front and the inability on the part of Britain to open the long heralded second front are rapidly bringing to the fore.

Neither in Germany, firmly entrenched in the ironclad fortress of Europe and prepared to strike the moment the enemy attempts to land, nor in Greater East Asia, whose growing war strength and steady peace construction are proceeding hand in hand, can such verbal warfare have the slightest effect. Japan and Germany will reply to the two conferences not in words, but in decisive and conclusive war results.

A Year Ago Today

December 9, 1942

Indicative of the most severe anti-British sentiment of all other provinces in India, two districts in the Province of Bengal, located in the neighborhood of Dacca, on the lower reaches of the Ganges River, finally declared their independence from the Calcutta Government. Taking advantage of the interruption of communications with other provinces, caused by the recent typhoon which hit the Bengal districts, the authorities of the two districts are now placed under the complete control of the India National Congress.

* * *

The war expenditure of Britain has at last reached the daily average of £20,000,000. The war expenditure of Britain has been increasing steadily since the start of the current European war and in recent months the daily average has been estimated at £13,000,000.

* * *

Declaring that America faces numerous difficulties in the future, various enemy newspaper correspondents and commentators pointed out many significant factors surrounding the situation today. The New York correspondent of the British paper Sunday Times wrote that the Americans must face many more serious difficulties in the future.

* *

The British Admiralty announced that three trawl-boats exploded and sank in the port of Lagos in British Nigeria.

Early Days of the Revolution

Veteran Leader of the Philippines Recalls Memorable Days in Cavite in 1896

By GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO
(Written for the Nippon Times)

History proves that the initial uprising in Balintawak by the members of the Katipunan was successfully carried on by the revolutionists in Cavite; that is why if this fact were to be the criterion to be followed it may be said that freedom dawned on the heights of Cavite.

The atmosphere, and particularly to us "veterans of the revolution," is indeed filled with fragrant odors because of the fragrance of the chrysanthemum of Independence. In this act is pictured their affection for our dead heroes and sympathy for the numerous difficulties that we suffered under the Occidental domination.

To the veterans of the revolution, this has a mighty significance, besides having a golden tradition in the history of our Country.

The incident called the "first cry" of the revolution at Balintawak, Caloocan, Rizal, the place of refuge of the Katipuneros under the Supreme Andres Bonifacio was such a tradition. Members of the Katipunan were investigated in Manila on August 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1896. When the cruel Guardias Civiles and the Veterans discovered the existence of the Katipunan, the Katipuneros disbanded for safety's sake. They moved from one hiding place to another in the vicinity of Balintawak. That was the reason why the attempt to attack Manila on the evening of August 29, a Saturday, with the putting out of the lamps in the Luneta as a signal according to the message we received in Cavite, failed.

Revolution Spread Rapidly

If it is true that the movement at Balintawak ran out of luck, the revolution was immediately taken up and carried on by brother-Katipuneros in Cavite on the last day of August, Monday, 1896. The revolution immediately spread except in the Port of Cavite and the town of Carmona, and the Spaniards and Guardias Civiles were quickly defeated. The movement was started in three towns; Malabon, now General Trias, at early dawn; Noveleta, at noon; and Cavite Viejo, now Kawit, in the evening. This last is my birthplace and where I was at the time the municipal captain.

Although I was not a member of the Katipunan organization I noticed how the town followed a municipal captain; and with him at the head the enemy was cornered and annihilated in different towns. What happened in our town, Cavite Viejo, now Kawit, is as follows:

Saturday, August 29, 1896. The Manila papers published that there were many bandits in Caloocan, San Juan del Monte, Montalban, San Mateo, Pasay and Palanyag. Further strictness was exercised in apprehending and punishing all who were caught, the majority of whom had nothing to do with Masonry or the Katipunan, but were merely suspected by the Frayles for being such, and because a great number of those who were shot were innocent, we were the more encouraged to rebel. On this night I gathered all my cuadrilleros (town police); we went to the top of the Bridge, near my house, and gazed the whole night in the direction of Manila, waiting for the lights at the Luneta to be put out and for shots to be fired, because of the message we received. But because we noticed no change even up to the break of dawn, we dispersed and rested.

Townspeople in Confusion

On the morning of August 30, Sunday, while I was sound asleep, our justice of the peace, Augustin Encarnacion, came riding on a lean horse, full of mud and wearing a black coat. In all confusion, he kept shouting to me: "Captain, tulisans!" until I was awakened. I told him to go to the tribunal and gather the cuadrillers. Before I went to the tribunal I sent a messenger to the tulisans, telling them to go to Malabon or Noveleta because we were going to go after them. When I arrived at the tribunal, the townspeople were in confusion; it happened the day was Sunday. I pacified them first. Afterwards, my gallant cuadrilleros and I went to look for the tulisans. We walked fast. But we did not meet the tulisans. We were only armed with bolos then.

And when we returned we saw the town curate in front of the tribunal, and after we had kissed his hand, I said that there was no disaster, except for two quarrelling farmers who, in going after each other with bolos, frightened some people who in turn fled to the village of Putol where the justice of the peace lived, that was why the townspeople were thrown into a panic.

Here, I need to report first why I deeply trusted my 30 cuadrilleros. One day I asked them to go with me south, between Kawit and Imus, where we had a piece of land. I told my farmers beforehand to prepare food, boiled chicken and roasted fish. It was here where I spoke to them and invited them to join the Katipunan. Although I was alone, I initiated all of them into the association and afterward we had a lively party. All of us went home happily, secretly prepared for the uprising.

State of War Declared

The next day, Monday, August 31, 1896, I went to Cavite. The Gobernador Politico Militar Coronel Fargas received me in audience although he was then having a conference with the Brigadier-General of the Marine Infantry. I informed the two of the incidents that took place in Cavite Viejo the previous day. Governor Fargas told me that the Governor-General had already declared a state of war in eight Tagalog provinces, including Cavite. He said: "Take charge of preserving peace in your town." I answered: "Governor, I came here to ask for protection in the form of a detachment of the Infanteria Marina, or to trust us with 100 rifles, or even with only 50, so we can have something to use in fighting the tulisans that are being reported on the plains of Palanyag should they come." The Brigadier-General answered me and said all or most of the Infanteria were asked to go to Manila by Governor-General Blanco; even the guns were asked for. That was why the governor could not give us anything, not even one. The governor added that we should resist with even spears and stones. I answered: "We cannot fight against people with guns." Then I bade him farewell.

Before I boarded my banca to return home to Cavite Viejo, I called on two brethren in the Katipunan, Eulalio and Eugenio Cabezas (they were shot) and instructed them to tell and accompany Mayor Lapidario in attacking the arsenal with his prisoners the following morning. It was a good opportunity, since the majority of the Infanteria Marina and the guns were sent to Manila. We must act immediately, a state of war having been already declared in eight Tagalog provinces, including Cavite.

Curate Not Awakened

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when I arrived in my town. I went to the convent, but in spite of my knocking at the door and the sound of my shoes, the curate was not awakened. I went down and when I was already there the curate shouted to me: "Hey, capitan, what is the news?" (he didn't invite me to go upstairs any more.) Bad, father! A state of war has been declared in eight Tagalog provinces, including Cavite. And they did not give me protection for our town. The marines and the guns had all been sent to Manila. I told the governor that we cannot fight against those with guns." The curate was not able to say anything except to repeat what the governor had said: "fight even only with spears and stones." I repeated what I replied to the governor and left afterward for the tribunal.

I had been in the office for only a few minutes when the two councilors, who were also members of the Katipunan, arrived breathless. They were Candido T. Tirona and Santiago Dano. I greeted them and told them at once, "Ah, brothers, my trip was a failure. They did not give me even only a few Infanteria Marina that we could have annihilated here. Not even a gun." And I told them that a state of war had already been declared in Manila, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Laguna, Batangas and Cavite.

"If that is the case," Tirona, seconded by Dano, at once said, "let us kill the three Guardias Civiles who are patroling us."

I answered: "No, don't do that. Just because of the three we will cause confusion in the town. Tonight we will get them without a sound."

Men Grew Impatient

After quite a long argument, the two grew more impatient. "If you still refuse to act now, the two of us will go ahead. We have already told our brethren to prepare their own daggers in order to kill those (three) civil guards. We are only waiting for you. The Malabon men have already attacked the enemy in their quarters this morning. Those of Noveleta attacked this noon and they are presently fighting."

I interrupted them and said: "So there are fightings in Malabon and Noveleta. Why didn't you tell me at once? If that is the case, pacify our brethren so there will be no disorder in the town. We have no opponents yet. Councilor Tirona and I will seize the rifles of the three civil guards without causing bloodshed. I feel the two of us can handle them."

They agreed with me. Dano left at once in order to quiet the people.

I left Tirona. I went to the town hall. There were only two of them there. I called the captain of the cuadrilleros and whispered what ought to be done in seizing the rifles. They will not help us, as long as the civil guards did not get the upper hand.

The third civil guard arrived. The three sat side by side on a bench. Tirona and I approached them. We spoke to them quietly. The struggle for the rifles then began. I got the rifle of one and gave it to the cuadrilleros. I turned to another of the guards and while we were wrestling, the cuadrilleros were raging with fury, but they could not do anything. I was able to seize the rifle of the second guard and I gave it also to the cuadrilleros. Tirona's opponent was strong and brave. Their struggle was hard. I gave the guard a blow in the stomach. He let go of the rifle and fell. I rode on him and shouted stretching my hand: "Forgive this man." Had I not succeeded in deflecting a dagger thrust intended for the guard, he would have been killed. In spite of this, the dagger wounded the guard only slightly and we had to call a doctor to attend to him.

Ended In Eight Days

After this struggle for the rifles, I issued several letters or "Circular Urgentisimo y a Caballo" which I signed in my capacity as "Teniente de la Tropa Revolucionaria," and sent these to all the towns in the province of Cavite, so that they should begin assaulting all the enemies who were enslaving our country. Fortunately, the uprising in Cavite was successfully ended in less than eight days. The Small Republic became free and was independent for about eight months when it was dissolved and Cavite was once more occupied by Spain. Afterward, the power was exercised successively by the three famous and great gobernador and capitan generales in the Philippines: Capitan General Blanco, Marques de Penna Plata; Capitan General Camilo, Marques de Polavieja; and Capitan General Fornando Primo de Rivera, Marques de Comillas. We took to the mountains of Biak na Bato in San Miguel, Bulacan, and the Small Philippine Republic was once more organized.

Because of these facts, it may be claimed that it was in Cavite where the Philippines made its entry into the door of freedom.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Toru Masaki (1910—)

An assistant-clerk of the Postal Insurance Bureau.

The Wind and Clouds

Waga niwa wo Fuku kazemuki to
Kotonarite
Hitohira no kumo Kita ni nagaruru.
Through and above my garden
The wind blew to the south;
Lo! while a wisp of cloud
Flowed to the north.

This verse implies something not expressed.

Nobutsuna Sasaki (1870.)

One of the most prominent poets

The Fiery Souls of Student-Warriors

Hi to moyuru Gakuto no kokoro
Ata no kimo
Fune mo ikusa mo Yaki tsukusu
beshi.
The fiercely blazing souls
Of our student-warriors
Are sure to burn to nought
All foe planes, ships and soldiers.

Hiromu Ohi (1894-)

A teacher of the Kobe Higher Girls' School.

The Empire's Prosperity

Taka-hikaru Sumera-mikuni no
Kagirinaki
Sakae wo minto Umare keru
rashi.
It is likely that I was born
To witness the prosperity
Of Imperial Japan
Shining with glory brilliantly.

Shingo Kono (1893—)

A well-known poet who edits a poetry magazine entitled "The Ashtree."

Rooks and Herons

Shira-sagi ni Karasu majirai Asobu
sama
E ni sae ware no Mishi koto mo
nashi.
Lo! black rooks and white herons
play.
What a beautiful scene!
Even in pictures such a sight
I have never seen.

The Conquest of Nature

Shizen wo Seifukusu to wa Ohkenaki
Kohmo-shisoh to Waga iihanatsu.
"To conquer Nature"
Is a Western saying,
Inordinate, profane,
I dare declaring.

Kuniichi Minemura (1888—)

Kuniichi is a bank employe.

A Great, Solemn Death

Nani wo waga Nageku to yuzo Mono-
nofu wa
Ohkiku kibishiki Shi wo toge
tamoh.
For what do I
Grieve with deep sighs?
Lo! a great, solemn death
The warrior dies.

From Quebec to Teheran

A Colossal Farce Uncovered—How the Glorious Events in East Asia Have Affected Enemy

By Our Foreign Editor

With the war situation in the Pacific developing otherwise than they had expected, and with the unification of the nations in Greater East Asia proceeding swiftly along the glorious ideals expounded in the Joint Declaration of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, the Anglo-American camp is showing increasing signs of consternation. This is clearly and unmistakably attested by the recent parleys held at Cairo and Teheran.

In the beginning, America and Britain had placed very great expectations in the development of the German-Soviet war and had idly dreamt of taking an opportunity to win a victory without any toiling of their own. But as the war situation developed otherwise than they had expected, and as the Soviet Union presented powerful demands, America and Britain have eventually found it unavoidable to prosecute the war at sacrifices of their own. In this situation, the Quebec Conference was held in August of this year for the purpose of reconsidering their military actions and their political strategy. And at that conference, their hitherto always unsettled attitude towards the Soviet Union was at last decided.

Because America and Britain knew then that without the help of the Soviet Union it would be impossible for them to carry out their strategy with regard to Europe, they came to the conclusion that they could have no recourse but to listen to the demands of the Soviets. And the Moscow Conference which was held some time ago was but the natural outcome of the Quebec Conference. At this latter conference, America and Britain could do nothing but to surrender completely to the Soviet demands and to promise the opening of a "Second Front" which presupposed very great sacrifices.

Kowtow Before Stalin

However, developments since have offered absolutely no favorable conditions to America and Britain for the establishment of a "Second Front." Thus, once more, at the Teheran Conference, America and Britain have found it necessary to kowtow before Premier Stalin and to ask for his help again. The Quebec Conference has led via the Moscow Conference to the Teheran Conference. But this meant that America and Britain, recognizing their own impotence, had to submit to all strategical and political demands of the Soviet Union and moreover have come to a point where they must depend on the fighting strength of the Soviet Union. Under the dignified sign-board of this "anti-Axis Three-Power-Head Conference," America and Britain have attempted to hide their own decline. But this is just another case of crying up wine and selling vinegar.

In the meanwhile, just prior to the holding of the Teheran Conference, Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek met at Cairo and issued a joint communique telling what they hope to do to Japan. To demand the unconditional surrender of Japan and to reduce Japan to a third-rate Power—this is the ambition of these three conspirators.

It is, of course, a colossal farce for these enemy leaders to think that they can really do such a thing. As a matter of fact, their blustering threat can be nothing more than a cover to hide the truth of the desperate situation in which they themselves have been placed. With the disastrous American losses in the Pacific wrecking all hopes for a counter-offensive in that quarter, and with the construction of Greater East Asia proceeding with unexpected success and speed, it has become necessary for the enemy to make some gesture. And that gesture has turned out to be this impossible threat to Japan. Because they find themselves powerless to do anything real, the enemy leaders have resorted to empty bluster and impossible threats, to cover up by the very grandiosity of their talk the complete absence of any deeds on their part.

Threat Significant

But this threat against Japan, impractical and impossible as it is, is not without value. It is highly significant in revealing anew what evil motives these enemy leaders are really harboring. It betrays anew what sinister ambitions lurk in the breasts of these hypocrites who have been proclaiming patently insincere platitudes about their supposed idealism. They reveal that they would like to cripple Japan because they realize that Japan constitutes an insuperable obstacle to their ambitions for controlling the world. They realize that the existence of Japan means the end of the Anglo-American empire of imperialistic exploitation over East Asia. They realize that Japan constitutes the bulwark of defense for the new Greater East Asia which has brought freedom and justice to the thousand million peoples who inhabit this region.

So imperialistic Britain and America, with their satellite Chungking, would like nothing better than to destroy Japan. They have, by this latest threat, cast off all their pretensions of freedom and justice and have laid stark bare their colossal ambition for the mastery of the world.

But as to how impossible their plan is, the answer is clear beyond doubt. The results of the recent fighting in the South and Central Pacific where in the series of battles off Bougainville, the Gilbert and the Marshall Islands, the Americans have suffered catastrophic losses indicate the answer. The consolidation of Greater East Asia where Asiatic nations with the strength of new-found freedom have solidly united in support of Japan against the common Anglo-American enemy and the Chungking renegades also indicates the answer.

Against the fact that Anglo-American power has already been irretrievably expelled from East Asia, against the fact that the one billion people of East Asia have already established the foundations of a united free Asia no paper plan or empty bluster of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Chiang can have the slightest practical effect. In the face of the actual facts, the latest enemy communique stands out as the greatest farce of all time.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kamo Mabuchi

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

Mabuchi's position now was that of one "allowed the honorable entry of the House of Tayasu ('o-deiri') and may be summoned when his services are required in regard to National Learning," for which he was granted "five men's stipend," but in view of the nature of his work he was "permitted to continue his occupation of teaching at home." Five men's stipend! It was one of the lowest, if not the lowest, wages a daimyo gave to any vassal. But a glance at the social conditions then prevailing will put the matter in right perspective. In those days of feudalistic aristocracy "Mibun" (birth and social station) represented higher values than money or merit. The house of Tayasu, so closely related to the Shogun, was as good as a Government institution which wielded no small influence in social and political affairs of the State, so that connection with this house in a properly accredited capacity, even as "o-deiri" was an envied lot.

Mabuchi, whatever his merit, was a "town scholar," that is, one engaged in instructing private pupils, to put it bluntly, as a means of living, who socially was far below a Government educator or scholar vassal attached to a great daimyo. So it was rather an exceptional honor that Mabuchi should have got this position and was moreover allowed to continue his profession of "town teacher." Besides, he was taken on his own merits, unlike his predecessor, Arimaro, who previously had been in the service of the Shogunate as successor of his famous father. Precedent and "Mibun" in those days were higher criterions of human worth than character or ability.

No Sinecure

During the past eight years or so since he appeared in Yedo, Mabuchi had chiefly supported himself by giving instructions to private pupils. The number of his scholars had increased as his reputation had grown, and among them men like Murata, wealthy merchant of Nihonbashi and his two sons (one of them Murata Shunkai a far-famed scholar of later years), numbering probably more than a hundred. His name therefore was universally known among the Kokugaku scholars, including Lord Tayasu himself, who, as we have seen, had made use of his talent before. So his appointment was as it were an official acknowledgement of his merits as Kokugakusha, and an honor done to the status of "town teacher," and the number of those eager to "enter his gate" (become his pupils) now steadily increased. Viewed from the standpoint of cultural history this appointment of Mabuchi was an elevation of Kokugaku, as it were, from the street into the salon of a great prince.

"A great privilege, to be sure," Mabuchi wrote to a friend, "for which I may well be envied, but this is no sinecure, I can assure you. Though I am required to repair to the residence of my Lord once in three days or so, a task I am asked to do is often of such a nature that I have to give more than a day to it so that it comes to the same thing as if I were serving my Lord every day."

A great daimyo like Tayasu in those days of peace and high literary culture naturally had a considerable amount of work to put through requiring Kokugaku scholarship of high order, and no wonder that Mabuchi's services were deep-

(Continued on Page 3)

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,059 TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Rash Behari Bose Exhorts Indians To Rise and Crush Enemies of Asia

Urging his fellow countrymen in India to rise and crush the enemies of Asia, for victory and freedom are now within their grasp, Srijut Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Free India, spoke to the Indian people Wednesday night over Radio Tokyo on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He stated that December 8 was the most sacred day in the history of Asia for it was on this day, two years ago, when Japan unsheathed her sword to embark on the sacred mission of exterminating the centuries-old Anglo-American domination which cast a dark shadow on the homeland of the peoples of Asia.

Pointing out that Burma, the next-door neighbor of India, is already independent and is glorying in the blessings of an independent state, Bose stated that it is now India's turn to be free.

Text of Speech

His speech, in condensed form, follows:

"I can never forget the emotions that surged up in my heart on the morning of that memorable 8th of December, 1941, when I first heard over the radio the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon our traditional and mortal enemies, Britain and the United States of America. I knew at once that the moment I had waited for, longed for, and fervently prayed for during my long exile of nearly thirty years away from my beloved Motherland had at last arrived.

"The war against British aggression which we Indians had been waging for two centuries; the war against British aggression which China waged a century ago, when Britain insisted on drugging the Chinese people with opium; the war which Burma fought in her self-defense, half a century ago; all these unfinished sacred wars of history were to be fought to the finish in this gigantic War of Greater East Asia.

"This final and decisive war for the liberty of Asia was to be fought by a nation which has known no defeat in her long and varied history, the invincible Empire of Nippon, as leader of East Asia. I was also convinced at that very moment that Japan would not be fighting this sacred war alone because this was a war for the freedom and security with all the nations of East Asia, without a single exception, solidly behind her in this decisive struggle for the liberation of Asia. I was, therefore, convinced that very moment that the doom of Anglo-American forces was sealed and the day of liberty for my Motherland was near at hand.

British Power Wanes

"My convictions which I entertained on that auspicious morning of December 8, 1941, have been substantially fulfilled with every passing day. With every passing day Asia's history was being re-written and Britain's so-called invincible bastions in East Asia began to fall one by one like a house of cards. Within three months after the outbreak of the sacred war Greater East Asia, British power was exterminated without a trace from Hongkong, Singapore and Rangoon, and the British Commander, Wavell, flew for final refuge to India. In the Philippines, the forty year-old American domination was likewise smashed, and in Indonesia, the tyranny of Holland, an Anglo-American satellite, was likewise wiped out. Thus, within four brief months all East Asia was thoroughly purged of Anglo-American domination, and the nations of East Asia rose like the fabulous phoenix from their own dead ashes to a fresh and glorious period in their history after a long night of oppression and slavery under alien yoke.

"Thus, the Anglo-American domination had been wiped out of East Asia to the very portals of India. Now it was India's duty to rise to her supreme opportunity and smash the British foe on her soil. I lost no time in invoking my countrymen

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Thursday, December 9
ASAHI—Self-Complaisant Propaganda
MAINICHI—Mountbatten's 'Progress'

Self-Complaisant Propaganda

ASAHI—After four years of conflict in Europe and two years in East Asia, the war situation has reached a stage of extreme ferocity. But obviously the stalemate of the fighting situation in Europe, the progress of Greater East Asia construction, and other factors of the general situation are causes of consternation to the enemy.

It seems that this fact was well reflected at the recent Cairo Conference which was chiefly devoted to deliberations on the strategy in the Pacific. But the communique on this point boastingly expressed the enemy's plans of nerve and propaganda warfare, in other words, strategies which cannot truly be carried out. The first objective of this conference was to impress upon the world the notion that the progress of the war was favorable to the anti-Axis, and thereby to overcome the state of the popular unrest at home as well as to influence the neutral countries abroad.

Concerning the Pacific war, the communique of the Cairo Conference was engrossed in such self-complaisant propaganda as saying that Japan's territory would be divided up and Japan would be pushed below the rank of a third-rate Power. But this kind of propaganda could only serve to reveal most clearly the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain with regard to East Asia, nay, with regard to the whole world. It has revealed their intention in the first place to destroy Japan, the only stabilizing Power in East Asia, and at the same time to push East Asia into an abyss of political and economic disorder and to use that opportunity for the fulfilment of their own ambitions.

America's policy toward the immigrants; Britain's colonial policy in the East, and the Atlantic Charter drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in 1941 all go to show how deep-rooted are their prejudices against the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia and how biased and unjust are their policies on that basis. At their Cairo Conference they have revealed most eloquently that their intention is to enslave the whole of East Asia and to colonize its entire territories.

Japan's policy toward the world has clearly been set forth in the Imperial Rescript in which war was declared on the United States and Britain. Based on this Imperial Rescript, the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the countries of the East has been concretely materialized in the recent Declaration of Greater East Asia which was the crystallization of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. The five basic principles for the construction of Greater East Asia set forth in that Declaration stipulated the co-existence and common prosperity of all countries of Greater East Asia, their mutual respect for each other's independence, the fostering of each country's original culture, economic prosperity, and friendly relations with all countries of the world. What else could be added to those just and impartial principles for the promotion of the happiness of all peoples of the world?

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has said in his broadcast that "a Greater East Asia based on just and righteous principles is being built, and progress is being made on the road toward attaining the goal of the prosperity of all countries." In the face of this the enemy's propaganda schemes will disperse like clouds and mist.

Mountbatten's 'Progress'

MAINICHI—Crack Japanese Air Units bombed Madras and Ceylon on October 12 and Chittagong on the 22nd of the same month, inflicting heavy damages on the enemy's military facilities, and now on December 5, combined Japanese Amy and Navy Air Forces carried out a daring and intensive bombing raid against Calcutta, an important strategic point in eastern India.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, who makes it an immediate aim of his strategic operations to recapture Burma, declared: "Military operations by land to recapture Burma are difficult owing to the disadvantage the anti-Axis forces suffer with regard to outer line operations." Thus, the only route left for the enemy to make an advance into Burma is from the sea.

Aside from the Cairo Conference whose main topic of discussion is reported to have been East Asia operations, the sea route offensive operations against Burma which Mountbatten is probably attempting to carry out should have been started already along with the war developments in the South Pacific area. But the fact is that Mountbatten is simply sitting idle, looking afar from the Indian Ocean at the disastrous defeats suffered by the American navy. The Chungking forces in Yunnan who ought to have played a part in the enemy's strategic operations against Burma have only made stealthy moves and were dealt an immediate and crushing sledge-hammer blow at the hands of the Imperial Forces.

Viewed fairly and objectively, the actual situation surrounding the Burma-India border front is that Japan by making Burma its base will achieve an advance into India and give the 400,000,000 people of India an opportunity to acquire freedom and independence. At present the fighting position of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose is being fast strengthened, and the chances are remarkably increasing for the success of his march to Delhi.

U.S. IS UNMOVED ABOUT TEHERAN

Disappointment Noted Over Vagueness of Parley Communique

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—The Teheran Conference did not produce the "political bombshell" in America that many expected, according to a dispatch sent to Chungking by the Central News Agency's correspondent in Washington. Some disappointment, the correspondent said, is already being expressed over the vague wording of the communique which was issued after the conference.

Some quarters, the correspondent added, are beginning to criticize the fact that the parley did not deal more specifically on post-war European political issues.

Obviously expressing disappointment over General Chiang Kai-shek's non-attendance at the Teheran Conference, the correspondent said that it is felt that "a good start has been made at the Teheran Conference and many forecast future meetings of the Anti-Axis leaders which will eventually bring Chiang Kai-shek, President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin together for a discussion which will be truly global in character."

The correspondent declared that Washington observers believe that the Cairo and Teheran conferences settled long standing burning questions such as "beating Hitler first" and the problem of setting up a Second Front in Europe.

PLANE OUTPUT LAGGING IN U.S.

Severe Labor Lack Hinders Production Of 'Flying Fortresses'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—Officials of the Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle, Washington, announced that due to labor shortage the Company is unable to keep up its schedule of producing "flying fortress," according to American newspapers recently reaching here.

The production capacity of "flying fortress" reached the highest peak in May, this year, but since then the Company has been barely able to maintain that rate, and is far behind the production schedule, it was revealed by the Company's officials.

Bernard M. Baruch, adviser to the United States Office of War Mobilization, said before Congress recently that the production of "flying fortress" by the Boeing Airplane Company has not reached the production schedule rate.

Labor Lack Acute

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 7.—All reports received here today from the United States indicate that an acute manpower shortage continues in that country with the War Manpower Commission reporting at the end of November that 70 areas were suffering from acute labor shortage. Officials expected labor shortages in 190 areas within six months.

Desperate efforts are being made to recruit workers from the ranks of women and youth. The rapid labor turnover appears to be causing further difficulties. Inadequate working and living conditions and other reasons were said to be causing the excessive labor turnover—the incessant changing or quitting of jobs after only a brief period.

The labor supply problem was said to be the most acute on the West Coast where the production of airplanes and ships was heavily hit.

The report published by the committee headed by Bernard Baruch disclosed that the West Coast plants will require at least 500,000 workers during the next six months. The report urged the adoption of measures to divert available labor into important industries, the increased use of women workers, as well as the increased part-time employment of students, house-wives, and others.

The practice of some manufacturers to hoard excessive labor in anticipation of future shortages was also bitterly attacked by the report.

Nippon Navy Fliers Sink Three Foe Torpedo Boats

Gain Result in Attacks on Enemy in New Britain, New Guinea Areas—18 Consolidated Raiders Repulsed Over Andaman Isle

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 9.—Seaplanes of the Imperial Naval Forces advanced to Dampier Straits, New Britain, late on the night of December 5 and attacked a group of enemy torpedo boats, sinking two of them. All Japanese planes returned safely.

1 More Sunk
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 9.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Navy attacked the enemy position in Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, and also a group of enemy torpedo boats on the night of December 5 and instantaneously sunk one enemy torpedo boat in addition to causing fires at two places. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Enemy Planes Repulsed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 9.—In two raids conducted on the night of December 6, a total of 18 enemy Consolidated planes came attacking Andaman Island. Our Ground Units immediately challenged them but losses dealt to the enemy planes were not ascertained because of the darkness. The damage on our side was negligible.

INONU RETURNS FROM CONFAB

Holds Vital Parley Following Close Of Cairo Talk

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, who had attended the Cairo Conference together with Premier Sukru Saracoglu and another 15 high officials, returned to Turkey yesterday evening, it is reported from Ankara.

On his arrival, President Inonu immediately convened a special meeting of the Popular Republican Party for a conference on vital problems.

Turks Meeting Delegates

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 7.—Ismet Inonu, President of Turkey, accompanied by Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, are meeting again with the representatives of the United States and Britain, it is reported from Cairo. They met the last time in Cairo on December 4.

It is believed here that as a subsequent result of the recent Teheran Conference, Britain and America are bringing more diplomatic pressure to bear upon the Turkish Government to collaborate with the planned anti-Axis operations "from the east and the south."

In the Cairo Conference, besides President Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Hopkins, Chief of the United States Production Board, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden attended, and representing Turkey, President Inonu and Foreign Minister Menemencioglu were present. It is reported that Field-Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, did not participate.

Some sources say that President Inonu upon arriving in Ankara will immediately call an important Cabinet meeting to discuss plans for a counter-measure against the pressure brought to bear by the Governments of Britain and America.

Eden arrived in Cairo on his return from Moscow and conferred with the Turkish Foreign Minister. At this meeting, as a part of the plans for the new European offensive, he demanded the cooperation of Turkey as based on the Second Article of the Anglo-Turkish Joint Alliance Treaty made in October of 1939. During the Cairo Conference, it is believed that Britain and America in cooperation put quite some pressure on the Turkish Government.

Even if the two nations are not expecting Turkey's full participation in the war, it is strongly believed that England demanded of Turkey the use of her air bases or perhaps the passage of the anti-Axis fleet through the Dardanelles Strait in the like manner as she forced Portugal to grant the full use of her military facilities in the Azores Islands.

Meanwhile, the Turkish papers are declaring that the Turkish Gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE IN P.I. OBSERVE DEC. 8

Rites Also Held In Thailand, Indo-China; Planes Are Donated

Domei

MANILA, December 8.—An Imperial Rescript Observance Day ceremony was held at the Japanese Embassy here this morning. Japanese residents, meanwhile, assembled for a grand meeting of Japanese residents to pray for sure victory in the sacred war.

The Philippines authorities inaugurated today a Greater East Asia War Outbreak Memorial Week. Thus, the determination to fight through the war till final victory is being manifested with increasing vigor on the Philippines side, too.

On December 8 which has been set aside as the Greater East Asia liberation Day, mass meetings were held at various places throughout the country. At these meetings, gratitude to Japan for the liberation of the Philippines was expressed by the people, and cooperation of the people in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia was demonstrated.

A mass meeting and a grand musical procession by the police and the Philippine Brass Music Association were staged here.

Bangkok Japanese Celebrate

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—An Imperial Rescript Observance Day ceremony was held at the Japanese Embassy compound from 8 a.m. today, with the participation of Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami and the Embassy staff as well as Japanese residents, totaling about 1,900 persons. This was followed by a grand meeting of Japanese residents, at which the Chairman of the Japanese Residents' Council performed the ceremony of dedicating one warplane each to the Imperial Army and Navy.

After the conclusion of this meeting, members of the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association of Bangkok and members of the youth corps of the Japanese Residents' Council marched through the city in a procession.

In the afternoon of the same day, a garden party was held under the joint auspices of the commander of an undisclosed unit at the official residence of that commander. This event was attended by Japanese military and civilian officials and other Japanese residents, Thai officials and prominent residents, diplomatic representatives of China, Germany, Manchoukuo and other Axis countries with their wives, and many others.

At Hanoi Also

Domei

HANOI, December 8.—At the Ambassadorial Headquarters in Hanoi, an Imperial Rescript Observance Day ceremony was staged today, followed by an assembly of all Japanese residents at the "Eden" Cinema Theater to observe the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At this function, a ceremony of dedicating one warplane each to the Imperial Army

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH PAPERS PRAISE JAPAN

All Surprised By Great Victories Won Over U.S. In Pacific

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—On the occasion of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, German newspapers all carried long editorials in this morning and evening's editions expressing strong faith in the true might of Japan, which have won victory after victory and putting all efforts toward the construction of a New Order in East Asia.

All the papers were unanimous in expressing their surprise and admiration at the tremendous victories won by the Japanese recently in the southern waters. It is amazing how the Japanese Forces after waging the long-drawn China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia which in scale is unprecedented in the annals of world history are showing no signs of weakening, but on the contrary her fighting power appears to be accelerating with each battle, the editorials said.

Japan has won diplomatically as well as militarily and have succeeded in releasing the colonized nations in East Asia from the oppression and exploitation of the Anglo-Americans. Also Japan is making great strides toward the establishment of the New Order in East Asia. These unprecedented achievements pay vivid testimony to the righteousness of the Axis, the papers added.

Admiral Louis Mountbatten has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, but any offensive from the Burma area is beset with extreme difficulties. The enemy strategy such as the hysterics displayed at the recent Cairo Conference is like pieces of paper scattered before a strong gale. They prove to be no match before the onslaught of the Japanese Imperial Forces, the Germany editorials commented.

Lauds Japan's Victories

Domei

ROME, December 7.—The smashing victories won by Japan off Bougainville and Marshall Islands comprise another Pearl Harbor and give emphasis to the Japanese mighty fighting power on the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, declared the Italian journal, Piccolo.

The newspaper pointed out that the American efforts to recoup their losses have been almost nil territorially while huge losses in men, warships and supplies have been further lost.

Declaring the fringe of large territories occupied by Japan has been hardly touched, the Piccolo said: "It will take immense efforts and many years before the very heart of these territories are reached." The journal expressed the sincerest hopes for Japan's victory and peace.

CHINESE IN SHANGHAI DONATE TO ARMY, NAVY

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 8.—Perfect realization on the part of the Chinese people here of Japan's position in the War of Greater East Asia has been eloquently expressed in their monetary donations made to the Imperial Army and Navy on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Among the contributors are the Central China Leaf Tobacco Company, which donated ¥150,000 each to the Imperial Army and Navy; the Trade Union of Wheat Exporters to North China, contributing ¥59,250 each to the Imperial Army and Navy, Yu King-fang of North Szechwan Road, donating ¥190,000 to the Imperial Army and Navy, and the employes of the Inland River Steamship Company, who donated ¥10,000 to the Imperial Army and Navy.

Koshiro Endo, a Japanese resident, here, and the Japanese Warehouse Business Association have respectively donated ¥190,000 to the Imperial Forces.

Roosevelt's Son Back In U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Franklin Roosevelt, who had participated in the landing operations on Makin Island as a member of the United States Marine Corps is said to have returned recently to San Diego, California, according to a Washington dispatch.

Influenza Epidemic In England Claiming Many High Officials

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Influenza of a very virulent nature is still raging unabated in England. The condition of King George VI, who was reported ill, is reported to have improved. It is also said that Hubert Pierlot, Premier of the Refugee Government of Belgium, has succumbed to the epidemic, while numerous other British officials and high officials of the refugee Governments are confined indoor with the "flu." The absence from work of a large number of company and factory employes has almost caused the complete holding up of business transactions and it is reported that eight out of the nine High Courts of Justice have been closed due to the non-appearance of the judges, who have fallen victims to the epidemic. The most harassing problem seems to be the lack of doctors, and under the circumstances frantic efforts are being made to bring army doctors into service to combat the epidemic.

RED ARMY HIT IN KERCH AREA

Axis Forces Wipe Out Soviet Bridgehead—Reich Drives Succeed

Domei

LISBON, December 8.—Wiping out of the Soviet bridgehead south of Kerch in the Crimea by the Sixth Rumanian Cavalry Division in three days of heavy fighting featured hostilities on the Eastern Front.

Light German naval forces contributed to the success of this operation by preventing the Soviets from sending supplies to their besieged forces. Moreover, the Reich navy forestalled the Red Army's attempt to evacuate the area on December 7 when they sank seven Soviet vessels.

The Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that the Soviet relief attack launched from the bridgehead northest of Kerch failed.

Although battle activities decreased considerably in the big Dnieper Bend area, heavy attacks were launched without pause by the Soviets southwest of Kremenchug in an effort to expand the break-through point.

Fierce fighting raged as the Wehrmacht's counter-attacks regained lost territory in face of tenacious Soviet resistance.

Meanwhile, German counter-attacks continued to register successes in the area northwest of Zhitomir and south Korosten. Lively local fighting characterized hostilities on other fronts.

On the South Italian Front the right wing of General Bernard Montgomery's forces launched a major attack along the Adriatic coast. The enemy advanced to the edge of Ortonas but failed to occupy the town.

Further inland an enemy thrust was checked before Orsogna and Guardiagrea. In the western sector the pressure of the American 5th army was slackened considerably.

Meanwhile, German U-boats operating in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sank seven enemy vessels totaling 48,000 tons.

Soviets On Retreat

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 8.—German forces opened a new offensive west of Kiev, and the Red Army was forced to abandon several towns, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today, according to Moscow reports.

Concerning the war situation in this area, Duncan Hoover, Reuter correspondent at Moscow, reported today as follows:

"German troops under command of Colonel-Geeneral Fritz von Mannstein are continuing stubborn and fierce attacks on Soviet positions in the Chernihov district, west of Kiev, and their offensives do not seem to have yet reached the peak. German tanks mobilized in this sector are estimated to be between 1,200 and 1,700."

TOJO IS LAUDED BY THAI CHINESE

Also Send Message To Wang on Dec. 8—Score Chiang's Aims

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—On the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia today, all Chinese organizations in Thailand, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, sent joint telegraphic messages to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan and President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China, the messages read as follows:

"Prime Minister Tojo:

"Two years have passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces, by their successful military operations, have expelled the evil Anglo-American influence from East Asia. At the same time, remarkable progress is being made in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"We are deeply moved by the fact that your country, since the beginning of this year, is extending full aid to all the people of East Asia.

"We are especially moved by Japan's adoption of a new China policy, its granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines, its move to allow political participation by the Javanese and Malais, and its aid to Thailand manifested in the incorporation of six states into Thailand. The realization of such moral principles on the part of Japan brings forth our most profound thanks and the gratitude of all peoples concerned.

"We believe that the unification of all peoples of Greater East Asia has been strongly assured by the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact and the recent convocation of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo. We are glad to note on the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, unfailing signs of the weakening of the enemy and of the final victory of all Asiatic nations in the current war.

"We have the pleasure to express herewith our strong resolution to play our role in the construction of a new order in East Asia."

Message to Wang

"President Wang Ching-wei:

"Following the National Government's declaration of war on the Anglo-American Powers this year Japan at once enforced its new China policy, thereby relinquishing its concessions in China and abolishing its extraterritorial rights. The cherished wishes of the Chinese nation thus have been realized.

"Through the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance pact the friendly relations between the two countries have been greatly strengthened. In the recent convocation of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo, we see the embodiment of the union of all peoples of Greater East Asia.

"We, the Chinese people abroad are greatly rejoiced over China's acquisition of full independence gained by Japan's aid. In commemoration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we have the pleasure of expressing our confidence in smashing the enemy and in gaining final victory.

"Finally, we express our resolution to discharge our duty in prosecuting the current war and to play our role in the construction of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan."

Blast Chiang's Stand

Domei

BANGKOK, December 8.—In commemoration of the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Thailand and other Chinese organizations in the country named sent a joint telegraphic message today to General Chiang Kai-shek, in which they scored the traitor severely of East Asia for continuing to resist Japan. The message reads as follows:

"Two years have passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and the Anglo-American Powers, who are the common enemies of East Asia, have been ousted from East Asia. All peoples of East Asia in the meantime, have made a remarkable progress in construction work, and final victory will be realized soon. Therefore, all the Chinese people in and out of the country, who sincerely love their mother

(Continued on Page 2)

GOEBBELS HITS ENEMY TACTICS

Belittles Teheran Parley; Stresses German Solidarity

Domei

BERLIN, December 8.—Declaring that intimidation and threats hurled by the declaration of the Teheran Conference cannot disrupt the people of Germany, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, speaking before the meeting of the Railway Operators here yesterday, further stressed the stern determination of the German people.

"It is impossible," Dr. Goebbels stated, "to break the spirit of the German people with any threats and intimidations. The enemy plans to carry out a nerve war only presents proof of her own acknowledgment of her military weakness. The German people are not a whit affected by the recent developments at the Teheran Conference. It will take much more than speeches and declarations to cause a rupture in the German home front."

Dr. Goebbels went on to hail the splendid work of the railroad operators. "I have nothing but words of admiration for the railway workers, who in spite of tremendous wartime difficulties have performed magnificently," he added.

The Reich Minister asserted that he was never more so firm in the belief that the ultimate victory will be theirs. "Whatever stratagems the enemy may plan," he declared, "the German people will never be conquered."

Wilhelmstrasse Silent

Domei

BERLIN, December 7.—The German Foreign Office has nothing to comment concerning the Anglo-American-Turkish Conference at Cairo, Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office, declared before the foreign press conference here today.

"In Cairo, President Ismet Inonu of Turkey held a meeting with the heads of the United States and Britain. However, since only the Turkish papers have printed their opinions concerning the conference and nothing officially has been announced by the Government, the Foreign Office here has nothing to comment," Dr. Schmidt stated.

"However, there is no reason to believe that Turkey's policy of neutrality has been fundamentally altered as it is based on the decision reached by President Inonu and the National Assembly," he added.

Nothing New

Domei

BERLIN, December 7.—Wilhelmstrasse and other German political circles greeted the Teheran communique with derision, with all quarters pointing out that the declaration contained absolutely nothing new.

On Tuesday noon, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman recalled that the Anglo-Americans on previous occasions had used much stronger words in connection with the establishment of the second front than the statement carried in the Teheran declaration that "allied operations would be timed to be carried out from the east, west and south."

The spokesman stated that the Anglo-American determination to establish a second front was much more definitely voiced on the occasion of the Roosevelt-Churchill Casablanca conference as well as at the time of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's visit to London.

The Teheran communique that the anti-Axis nations would attempt to annihilate the German armies was described in Berlin as "a mere platitude." Wilhelmstrasse pointedly stated that war, after all, is waged in order to annihilate the opponents of the armed forces.

The spokesman added that the Teheran communique failed to mention anything about the proposed manifesto to the German people. He pointed out that the Teheran conference was a complete victory for Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, with Premier Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt losing out.

The reaction of the German press was in a similar vein, with the papers stressing the meagerness of the announcement and also emphasizing the fact that no surprises were produced. The newspapers described the conference as a "total failure."

Indonesians Thank Japan

Domei

MACASSAR, December 8.—On behalf of the 12,000,000 Indonesians of the Celebes Island, South Borneo, and Ceram, 140,000 citizens of Macassar held their general meeting in the city this evening to express their hearty thanks for the grant of participation in governmental affairs beginning today, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Following the address by the Mayor of Macassar, Dr. Radolangi and other leaders of the native population announced their resolution to beat the Anglo-Americans.

BUDDHIST PRIESTS IN TOKYO Rev. Awan-ishi leading Buddhist priest in Tibet, and Rev. Losan-pasan, famous priest in Mongolia, arrived together in Tokyo Wednesday morning. They were dispatched by the Greater East Asia Buddhist Society at Nanking to express thanks to the Buddhists in Japan for the courtesy shown by General Iwane Matsui and other Buddhists on the occasion of the Greater East Asia War Dead Memorial Service, which was held in Nanking for one week beginning November 3. Immediately upon their arrival at the capital, the two priests visited the Honganji Temple at Tsukiji. They will remain in Tokyo three days, during which they will pay visits to the various Buddhist temples and organizations.

Photo shows Rev. Awan-ishi (left) and Rev. Losan-pasan.

Foe Parleys Are Empty Gestures-- Will Not Affect Solid Axis Set-Up

By Our Political Commentator

The American-British-Soviet conference among Premier Josef Stalin, President Franklin Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, which was held at Teheran, following the American-British-Chungking conference of last month at Cairo among Roosevelt, Churchill, and General Chiang Kai-shek attracted attention in various quarters as suggesting some sort of a new offensive by the anti-Axis camp.

The Cairo and Teheran conferences were nothing more than expressions of the customary diplomatic designs of America and Britain.

The Cairo Conference was in pursuit of a plot elaborated by America and Britain to draw the attention of the world to the diplomatic offensive involved in the conference. It had the objective of meeting the situation brought about by the great shock felt by not only Chungking but also the entire anti-Axis camp at the unification of Greater East Asia which was expressed by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. Moreover, it was aimed at glossing over the most crushing defeat in history suffered by the American forces in their general counter-offensive in the Pacific with a view to keeping Chungking from drifting away from them and compensating for the loss of face by the anti-Axis camp.

In the declaration that came out of the Cairo Conference Roosevelt and Churchill insisted that Japan should surrender unconditionally, and indulged in big talk about seizing the territories of Japan and reducing Japan to the status of a third-class country. That was quite absurd of them. The declaration is little better than a dream dreamt by an idiot, in the face of the stern fact that there is an iron-wall formed by the Imperial Forces protecting East Asia, and that the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia are on a general march to overthrow America and Britain.

The Greater East Asiatic Declaration that was announced at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations sets forth clearly the concrete methods of a constructive character to be followed in realizing the lofty ideal of a Greater East Asia and in the restoration of world peace.

By the side of this the Cairo declaration is nothing more than empty words strung together to serve as an excuse about the Pacific operations which are going on at the moment.

The remarkable thing is that there is no mention in the Cairo declaration of not only East Asia which America and Britain have aggressed for the past several hundred years but also of the colonies possessed by them which are the accumulations of crimes committed by them all over the world. This is a point that reveals an outline of the crafty ambitions of America and Britain. In short, the underlying spirit of the Cairo declaration is such as it gives expression to the ambition of America and Britain to conquer East Asia over again.

With regard to the Teheran Conference, it was but an excuse in abstract terms about the second front in Europe. It was but a strategical gesture prompted by a desire to make a display of the might of the anti-Axis camp through a tripartite conference in which Premier Stalin was included.

The motive of Roosevelt and Churchill in proposing the Teheran Conference was a strategical desire to allay the deepening unrest of various smaller countries friendly to the anti-Axis camp by glossing over the decline in the power of the anti-Axis forces in Europe where the operations on the South Italian front are deadlocked and where it is impossible for America and Britain to open a second front. In this respect the Teheran Conference was of a piece with the Cairo Conference, and it was a step taken by Roosevelt and Churchill to get out of the impossible position in which they are now floundering in.

When all this is considered, it will be seen that absolutely no effect will be produced by the Cairo Conference upon the war situation in East Asia. Equally no influence will be produced by the Cairo Conference upon Germany which, falling back upon the formidable fortress of Europe, is prepared to strike the moment the second front idea is materialized.

To the declarations that came out of the Cairo and Teheran conferences which were the consequences of American and British strategical plans the answer will be made by Japan and the Axis camp with decisive war results.

Rash Behari Bose Exhorts Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

in India over this radio, appealing to them to set aside all their individual or party difference and concentrate their efforts on smashing the foe and liberating the Motherland from his viscious clutches.

"In the meanwhile, we Indians in East Asia did not keep quiet merely watching and waiting for leadership at home. The three million Indians in East Asia felt at once that it was their duty to rise to action. Accordingly, they rallied in the name of the Indian Independence League under my leadership and an epochal Conference of Indians in East Asia was held at Bangkok.

Simultaneously within India, under Mahatmaji's leadership India took her firm and irrevocable stand for the complete evacuation of British agents and British forces of occupation from India. Thus, the movement for Indian freedom from within and without were linked together for the complete extermination of British forces from India. When Mahatma Gandhi handed over his historic "Quit India" resolution to the British Government, on the 8th August, 1942, I was the happiest Indian in East Asia, for I knew that the dauntless struggle for India's freedom carried on by our respected Mahatmaji had fully utilized the present historic world-upheaval for the overthrow of Anglo-American domination.

"From without we had the mighty support of the Imperial Japanese Government. Japan's great Premier General Hideki Tojo had repeatedly and specifically pledged ever possible aid in our freedom campaign and his filled us with complete confidence that we shall bring substantial and powerful aid from without to our countrymen suffering under the grip of Anglo-American tyranny.

"Thus, with every passing day our movement in East Asia for he freedom of our Motherland has been growing into mighty force. At the helm of the movement today is a dauntless fighter Subhas Chandra Bose, to whose fiery call Indians from all parts of East Asia have rallied like one man. And now at last we have the Provisional Government of Free India, and a powerful National Army of our own which is ready to march into the final campaign for the extermination of Anglo-American forces in India.

On this second Anniversary of the Greater East Asia War, we clearly see the freedom of our Motherland looming large before our eyes. All the necessary conditions for the achievement of the freedom of our Motherland have been realized.

"The enemy realizing the desperate plight into which he is thrown by the historic forces converging from within and without India is seeking every possible means to escape he doom that is awaiting him on the Indian soil. Neither Field-Marshal Wavell, nor the oft-defeated Admiral Mountbatten can do anything to stem the tide of freedom from surging into the Indian soil. There is no doubt that Churchill, Wavell and their henchmen are desperately seeking for ways and means to fool India once again by heir traditional methods of cajojery, sweet-sounding promises, coaxing, implied threats and soothing phrases, all calculated to gain India's favor. I can clearly see the possibility of Britain making many such attempts in the near future. Greater sagacity and determination will be needed to resist these British wiles. I firmly believe that there is no sensible Indian today who believes that Britain will voluntarily part with a particle of her power in India in India's favor. It is only by the complete overthrow of British power in India that India can achieve the full measure of her national aspirations, and the present historic juncture offers that unique opportunity.

"On this sacred Anniversary of the Outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, I call upon my countrymen, with a firm faith in our ultimate victory, and with complete confidence in the fulfilment of India's historic destiny in the near future.

"Progressively for two years all conditions for India's freedom have been brought together. And as we enter the 3rd year of the sacred Greater East Asia War, I have firmer faith that you, my countrymen, will fully utilize these historic conditions which have been created in your favor, and that you will strike the Anglo-American enemies with all the strength you can command. We Indians in East Asia solemnly pledge to bring you every possible aid in that sacred campaign which we expect you to launch, in a final, all-out and concerted effort. Victory and Freedom are now within your grasp."

JEWS BLAMED FOR WORLD WAR

Shiratori Avers Small Clique of Semites Active Behind F.D.R.

Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome, and now a member of the House of Representatives, commenting on the Cairo Parley in an interview with the Asahi on Wednesday, attacked the Jews as being responsible for the present worldwide war. Mr. Shiratori's statements follow:

"What we should pay keen attention to is the fact that the enemy's war objective has exposed the enemy's ambition for world hegemony and their inordinate ambition for subjugating Japan and bringing Greater East Asia under their own slavery.

"It is for this reason that I attach importance to the Jewish issue. Some Japanese refuse to listen to the warning against the Jews. They are mistaken, though I do not subscribe to the views of a section of students of the Jews who put every blame on the Jews. If any of us turns a deaf ear to the warning against the Jews, he is falling a victim of enemy plot. No one can fathom the true character of the enemy unless we analyze the devilish character of the Jews who have the actual leadership behind the enemy camps.

"They have no democracy in the United States and Britain. It is a small clique of Jews, numbering perhaps less than 20, headed by Franklin Roosevelt, the American President, continuing his dictatorship for 12 years, which is manipulating the United States. England's politics is also clearly an oligarchy administered by Jewish interests.

"The Jews have been getting rid of the big men on earth, simply because they want to become the leaders of the earth. Finding Japan a serious obstacles to the fulfilment of their designs, they have now struck against Japan. Should Japan be defeated, the world would fall into the Jews' hands. In that case, the future of humanity would be dark, and this is too clear to doubt. What have the Jews been doing in the past under some beautiful names in India, China and Asia? They don't refer to it at all.

"The enemy leaders can't honestly tell their own peoples the true war objectives. That is why Roosevelt calls the war 'a War for Survival.' Prime Minister Winston Churchill calls it a 'War to Win War.' The enemy peoples make a fuss about it declaring that the war objective is not clear. The war objectives are too clear in the minds of the enemy leaders, but they cannot tell them openly because they are too base and lowly.

"Roosevelt says: 'If a better world is not born as a result of the present war, it will be an insult to God.' But Roosevelt himself is an insult to humanity. Should the enemy camp win the war, the Jews would in all probability liquidate Britain and the United States and turn the dollars and pounds into scraps of paper and, with billions of gold concealed in the inner mountains of Kentucky, issue Jewish notes, and manipulate the earth. In that case even the Anglo-American masses would be reduced to the status of their slaves."

Chile's Hatred for America Seen In Treatment Accorded Japanese

Ex-Minister Yamagata Says Authorities Were Very Considerate; Explains Why Chileans Had to Sever Relations With Axis

The people of Chile, who are leading a stunted life under heavy American pressure, treated the Japanese residents with the utmost consideration, even after Chile was compelled by the United States to sever relations with the Axis Powers. This fact was substantiated by Kiyoshi Yamagata, former Japanese Minister to Chile, who returned to Japan recently on the exchange vessel, Teia Maru, in an article contributed to the Shukan Asahi.

Mr. Yamagata's article follows:

"The Chileans were stunned by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Availing myself of that occasion I explained Japan's position to the public. I said: 'You may think that it is impossible for Japan to fight with the two powerful nations, the United States and Britain. I should like to explain why Japan was forced to take up arms against the Anglo-American Powers. Japan had no choice but to refuse the American demands in order to secure the Empire's existence. Japan had to choose between life or death.' I think the people of Chile understood the situation because the Chilean Government treated us with understanding.

Watch the Situation

"At first the Chileans watched the situation with apprehension and anxiety, because they thought that Japan had risked a great deal in fighting two great Powers at the same time. Geographically Chile is so close to the United States that naturally the people are very familiar with that country. However, they do not know much about Japan.

"When Japan's overwhelming victories were announced the Chileans were happily astonished because they secretly harbored antagonism against America because of its exploitation of Chile.

"Copper industries in Chile are mostly monopolized by America which has no intention other than to squeeze profits out of the country. Thus, with release of the war reports in Japan's successive victories, the people of Chile unanimously praised the might of Japan.

"When an American warship entered Valparaiso, the greatest port in Chile, Chilean children ridiculed the American seamen saying that the American navy was no match against the invincible Japanese Navy. Even the intelligentsia remarked without reserve that the American navy was only good to look at, and they dubbed it, 'Hollywood Navy.'

"The Chileans knew well that the war news released by the American authorities were mostly fabrications and those enamating from Japanese sources accurate and trustworthy. The press published Japanese news with banner headlines. Then America began to exert pressure on the Chilean press by threatening it with the stoppage of newsprint supplies. The U.P. news agency went so far as to coerce the Chilean press into minimizing Japanese victories.

"Despite pressure from all directions Chilean papers ran the report on the fall of Singapore on the front page with banner headlines. It was such an epoch-making victory that nothing could distort the truth.

Threatened by U.S.

"Chile is highly industrialized, but as it has no oil it must depend on the United States in order to maintain its industrial activities. America, availing herself of Chile's plight, menaced that nation by saying that America would immediately stop sending oil to Chile if it maintains its friendly attitude toward Japan. At the same time the United States instigated the two neighboring countries, Bolivia and Peru to assume coercive attitude, militarily as well as economically.

"These sinister American machinations finally induced the Chilean Government to disrupt diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, on January 20 this year. It goes without saying that all the Japanese residents in Chile resented the cowardice of the American Government which resorts to any means to attain its objectives.

"On the day relations with Japan were severed, President Antonio Rios of Chile spoke over the radio informing the nation of the breaking off of her relations with Axis nations. While delivering that message the President's voice sounded sad and pathetic and it seemed as if he was apologizing to the Axis nations for having been forced to slight them. It is natural that the Chileans, who were aided by Germany in setting up their industries in enhancing their culture and so forth felt most unhappy at having been forced to turn their backs on Germany.

"Under American pressure the Chilean Government had to intern the Japanese residents, numbering about 70. We, the staff members of the Japanese Legation were prohibited to go out freely, but otherwise were treated most courteously.

Board Gripsholm

"On September 16 we boarded the second exchange ship, Gripsholm, and, in September 23, we bade farewell to Chilean people and left Montevideo for the trip to Murmagao.

"As we were about to leave the port, American officials insisted that our luggage must be re-examined, on the ground that we might have smuggled in some goods at Buenos Aires. Of course I maintained a stern attitude and did not let them examine our luggage till finally they departed.

"When the Gripsholm reached Murmagao, we saw the Rising Sun flags waving proudly. The strains of the Patriotic March wafted over the waters. I cannot express how we felt then. The American repatriates aboard the Teia Maru remained silent showing no joy or exultation at seeing the Gripsholm which would take them to their homeland. I was then greatly impressed by the strong unity of the Japanese and further deepened my confidence in victory. 'Japan is mighty. Japan will win the war,' and with these words I silently offered thanks for having been born a Japanese."

Inonu Returns From Confab

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment's policy of neutrality is unchanged.

Turkish Press Comments

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 7.—Concerning the Cairo Conference among the United States, Britain, and Turkey, the Anatolian News Agency here in a statement made yesterday declared:

"In the conference which lasted from December 4 to 6, President Ismet Inonu of Turkey conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, with the attendance of Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden and Harry Hopkins, Chief of the United States Production Planning Board.

"This meeting was the manifestation of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance and past amicable relations among America, the Soviet Union and Turkey. Discussion was made concerning the mutual interests of the three nations in relation with the general political situation.

"As a result of the conference, it is believed that a close bond exists among the three nations in connection with the general political situation. Therefore, the result of this conference has been significant and has proved successful. Especially, the relations and way of thinking between the Anglo-American democracy and the traditional amicable relations between Turkey and the above nations have been confirmed by this Cairo Conference."

Tojo Is Lauded By Thai Chinese

(Continued From Page 1)

land, earnestly desire to see complete peace restored with Japan.

"Following its new China policy, Japan this year returned to us all its concessions in China and abolished its extraterritorial rights, thereby enabling our country to realize its cherished wishes. We must say, therefore, that those who cry for the maintenance of anti-Japanese resistance are blind to the real situation in East Asia.

"On the second anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, we earnestly wish that you will immediately reconsider your policy against Japan, and play your role in the resuscitation of East Asia through perfect restoration of peace between the two countries."

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TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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Japanese in P.I. Observe Dec. 8

(Continued from Page 1)

and Navy was also observed, and a speech was made by Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa.

In Saigon, too, a memorial ceremony was held at the Ambassadorial Branch Headquarters, at which Minister Shigenori Tashiro delivered a speech.

Besides, Chinese residents of Saigon and Cholon held a memorial meeting at the Cholon Central Theater, vowing their determination to rise or fall together with Greater East Asia. At this meeting a message "To All Brothers" was made public, urging all overseas Chinese to rise in a common front. The meeting also dispatched telegraphic messages to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and President Wang Ching-wei.

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